The Adams Sentinel.

At $2 00 per annum, in advance—
Or $2 50 if not paid within the year.

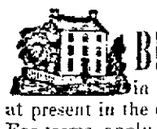
ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements $1 per square for 3 weeks;
25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. L. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1849. NO. 6.

FOR RENT,



THE TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING,

in West York street, Gettysburg, at present in the occupancy of DAVID HEAGY. For terms, apply to the subscriber, residing in Hanover.

SAMUEL GUTELIUS.

Oct. 8. tf

FOR RENT,

A SMALL FARM,

situate in Germany township.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Nov. 26. tf

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

THE undersigned has just opened, in addition to his Store, the largest and best selected

STOCK OF CLOTHING,

ever before brought to Gettysburg. Also a great variety of

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Shirts,

&c., all of which will be sold 30 per cent. cheaper than the cheapest.

ABRAHAM ARNOLD.

Nov. 5. tf

CARPET WEAVING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the CARPET ESTABLISHMENT, in Baltimore street, so long occupied by Mr. J. HIMMEL, where he will be happy to do all work to order in his line of business.

☞ From his long experience in the Carpet Weaving business, and a determination to please, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

JACOB BEAMER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 29. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

☞ D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5. tf

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office. by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.

Dec. 23. tf

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST.

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berluchy,		Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.,	
" D. Horner,	"	C. P. Krauth, D. D.	
" C. A. Cowgill,	"	Prof. M. Jacobs,	
" D. Gilbert,	"	" H. L. Baugher,	
Prof. Stoever,	"	" W. M. Reynolds.	

Gettysburg, July 3. tf

LUMBER YARD.

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber—a large quantity of RIVER BOARDS—

Yellow & White Pine Mountain Boards; Pine, Chestnut and Oak Shingles; Scantling & Shingling Laths; Posts, Rails, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold as cheap as possible, for the "*Cash only.*" Persons wanting Lumber, are respectfully invited to call and see.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, June 11. tf

A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Worsdell's Veget'le Restorative Pills

HAVE been gradually but surely coming into favor, among the families of this Country for some years past. They have done this entirely through their great worth as a FAMILY MEDICINE. Agencies have been appointed, but no puffing and humbug such as is resorted to by quacks to sell their medicine has been done. The Pills are offered for sale and have and will continue to be sold by all the principal storekeepers. The proprietors claim for their Medicine the following advantages over all others—viz: They are PURELY VEGETABLE. They are CERTAIN TO OPERATE. Their operation is free from all PAIN. They can be used with equal benefit by the YOUNGEST INFANT and the STRONGEST MAN—their efficiency in *Fevers, Ague, Headaches, Habitual Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, &c.*, has been proved upon thousands. They are a Certain Cure for Worms. The proprietors possess a certificate from a gentleman in St. Louis who was cured of a TAPE WORM by the use of them.

Try them—they will not fail.

Travelling agent for the State of Pennsylvania—CHARLES P. AMET. For sale, price 25 cents a box, containing FIFTY PILLS, with full directions, by the following Agents in Adams County:

S. S. FORNEY, and S. H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg; LILLY & RILEY, New Oxford; SNEERINGER & Bro. Littlestown; A. T. WRIGHT, Bendersville; JACOB S HOLLINGER, Heidlersburg; W. R. STEWART, Petersburg.

A. WEEKS & CO.

Proprietors, Laboratory No. 141 Chestnut st, Philadelphia, Feb. 5 1y

Poetry.

TAKE THE WORLD AS IT IS.

Take the world as it is! there are good and bad in it,
And good and bad will be from now to the end.
And they who expect to make saints in a minute,
Are in danger of marring more hearts than they'll mend.
If you wish to be happy ne'er seek for the faults,
Or you're sure to find something or other amiss;
'Mid much that debases and much that exalts,
The world's not a bad one if left as it is!

Take the world as it is! if the surface be shining,
Ne'er stir up the sediment hidden below!
There's wisdom in this, but there's none in repining
O'er things which can rarely be mended, we know;
There's beauty around us, which let us enjoy,
And chide not, unless it may be with a kiss:
Though earth's not the heaven we thought when a boy,
There's something to live for, if ta'en as it is!

Take the world as it is! with its smiles and its sorrow,
Its love and its friendship, its falsehood and truth;
Its schemes that depend on the breath of to-morrow;
Its hopes which pass by like the dreams of our youth.
Yet, oh! while the light of affection may shine,
The heart in itself hath a fountain of bliss!
In the worst there's some spark of the nature Divine!
And the wisest and best take the world as it is!

Calm, Peace and Light.

There is a Calm the poor in spirit know,
That softens sorrow, and that sweetens woe;
There is a Peace that dwells within the breast
When all without is stormy and distrest;
There is a Light that gilds the darkest hour,
When dangers thicken, and when tempests lower;
That Calm to faith and hope and love is given,
That Light shines down to man direct from Heaven!

Miscellaneous.

CHARITY.

Reader, be thou man or woman, do you ever exercise the sublime virtue, charity? Do you ever think of the poor, the friendless, homeless and houseless! Does your heart ever give utterance to its noblest impulses at beholding poverty in tottering age, or seeing the child of misfortune ask alms? The present is the time to think of this, and to think seriously. The winter, the dread visitor of the poor, is upon us. Many there are, in every community, who, by misfortune reduced, and by the cold ungrateful world steeped in poverty, are yet as virtuous and deserving as those with whom Fortune has dealt more kindly. We are all brethren, the children of one God, who "seeth all." Do not deal harshly with those who have less of worldly goods. Remember that in the sight of Him, who rules winds and waves, all are alike, and all differences and distinctions cease. Be charitable. The time may come when you will be in the poor man's situation. Turn not away empty the seeker of alms from thy door, Let the noble attribute of your soul, charity, have its unbent sway. Give to the poor—console the unfortunate—comfort the distressed—encourage those in adversity, be merciful, kind, humane, and charitable, and you will have a covenant with Heaven, recorded by Angels. The grateful tears of the relieved will besprinkle and refresh the fragrant flowers of charity and mercy, and when you have done your duty fully and conscientiously, thank kind Providence that you have been enabled to perform an office, which has

"——more
Of honest fame than shedding seas of gore."

I HAVE NO TIME TO STUDY.

The idea about the want of time is a mere phantom. Franklin found time in the midst of all his labors to dive into the hidden recesses of philosophy, and to explore the untrodden path of science.—The great Frederick, with an empire at his direction, in the midst of war, on the eve of battles which were to decide the fate of his kingdom, found time to revel in the charms of Philosophy and intellectual pleasures. Bonaparte, with all Europe at his disposal; with kings in his ante chamber begging for empty thrones, with thousands of men whose destinies were suspended on the brittle thread of his arbitrary pleasures, had time to converse with books. Cæsar, when he had curbed the spirits of the Roman people, and was thronged with visitors from the remotest kingdoms, found time for intellectual cultivation. Every man has time, if he is careful to improve it; and if he does improve it as well as he might, he can reap a three-fold reward. Let mechanics then make use of the hours at their disposal, if they want to obtain a proper influence in society. They are the life-blood of the community: they can, if they please, hold in their hands the destinies of our republic; they are numerous, respectable, and powerful; and they have only to be educated half as well as other professions, to make laws for the nation.

George Washington was a man of sense, and his opinions on any subject are deserving respect. He said, "The foolish and wicked practice of cursing and swearing is a vice so mean and low, that every person of sense and character detests and despises it."

"Words are Things."—Yes, and sometimes very dangerous things, too. They are like fire-arms, and should be handled very carefully. Have a care of your words or you may hurt somebody when you do not mean to. A man's "grub" may depend upon his neighbor's grammar, and accusations of horrible sins may grow out of syntax. A worthy clergyman once came near losing his "living" in this way—and a man's living is next thing to his life. It happened thus:—the minister's name was mentioned in terms of eulogy one evening at a social gathering in his parish, when a person present, a solemn-faced waggish fellow of convivial habits, observed that he quite agreed with the rest in their praise of Mr. A. "We have often drank brandy and water together," said the bon-vivant, "and I consider him one of the pleasantest fellows I ever knew."

A pretty compliment to a clergyman and a teetotaler! The story got to the deacons and the deacons brought it up in the church. The parson was arraigned and confronted his accuser, who declared that what he said was strictly true, but was obviously misunderstood. "It is a solemn fact," said the witness, "that your excellent minister and myself have drank brandy and water together—but then I drank the brandy and he drank the water!" And that was the whole story that had made so much disturbance in the parish, and had well nigh ruined the parson.

BLUFFING A PEDLAR.

If there is really a difficult point to be managed and acuteness is required to effect it, commend me to a woman's wit for the purpose.

Now there was a certain tinware pedlar travelled the country to dispose of notions to such as were willing to bargain. He was a persevering trader, and never suffered himself to be bluffed off with a short answer. One house, in particular, he continued to visit, in spite of continued rebuffs and assurances that nothing was wanted—they never bought goods in that way. Nevertheless, he made his calls steadily with each regular round, until he became a regular pest, and in reply to the information that it was useless to call, he made known his purpose to do so just as often as he pleased.

One bitter cold day the house bell rang, and the good lady hastened to get her hands from the dough in which they were busy, to answer the call. When she reached the door there stood the everlasting pedlar.

"Any tinware to-day, ma'am?"

"Have you any tin kitchens?"

"Yes, ma'am," and away he went to bring samples, chuckling at the idea that his zeal was to be successful at last.—"There's nothing," muttered he, "like hanging on any how."

The tin kitchens were brought, and tin pans were next inquired for. The pans were brought, and other articles enumerated, to seven different kinds, until a goodly portion of the pedlar's load had been transferred to the house.

"Is there any thing more you want, ma'am?"

"Oh, no—I don't want any of these; I only asked if you had them; I didn't say that I wanted them."

The pedlar was fairly "sold," and for a moment he felt like getting angry—but the idea rather tickled him, and he commenced to return his wares to the cart without uttering a word. He then mounted and rode off satisfied. He has never called at that house since.

Is He Alive?—Some years ago, a chap arrived in Augusta, (Me.,) with one of those great curiosities, an Egyptian Mummy, which he desired to exhibit. It was requisite then, that before the exhibition, permission should be obtained from the Judge of some of the inferior courts.—Accordingly the showman proceeded to the court-house, where some court was in session, and applied to the Judge for a license, stating that at infinite trouble and expense, to say nothing of the danger, he had been fortunate enough to procure the greatest curiosity ever seen in the United States.

"What is it?" asked the Judge.

"An Egyptian Mummy, may it please the court; more than 3000 years old," said the showman.

"Three thousand years old," exclaimed the Judge, jumping to his feet, "and is the darned critter alive?"

An Irish Rebuke.—A lad from the "green Isle," whose occupation was that of blacking stoves, fire-places and pipes, bearing upon his arm a pot of blacking, with brushes and other implements of his trade, addressed a denizen of the city who was standing at his door, "has your honor any stoves to polish this morning? I'm the boy for that business." The person addressed not being of a courteous manner, gruffly answered, "go about your business." Pat moved a few steps off, to be out of the reach of a kick, and replied with a knowing wink; "Your honor would be the better of a little polishing yourself, I'm thinking."

The latest way of popping the question we have heard of is, to ask the fair lady, "if you shall have the pleasure of seeing her at the minister's."

A SINGULAR LAKE.

About ten miles to the southeast of Saratoga Springs there is a small Lake, well worthy the attention of the curious geologist. Around it for a considerable distance stretches a valley that shows many indications of having once been full of water, but which has been drained by the bursting of its southern boundary towards the Mohawk river. In the centre, deeply shaded in the wood, lies the present lake, not more than a quarter of a mile in length. The shape is serpentine, and although several small streams empty into it, no outlet has ever been discovered. Very slight changes only are perceptible in the water-mark, even at the period of the spring freshets.

No soundings have ever been made in it yet, although deep sea-lines have been used. The shores are bold and perpendicular as a wall, descending downward to an unknown depth. The mightiest ship that ever floated could touch the shores in any place with safety. Its surface is calm as a mirror, for it is seldom touched by the boisterous wind. The water, though seemingly clear, appears black from its depth and the shadows of the trees on the shore.

It has nothing of the dish shape usually pertaining to lakes, or seas, or oceans. It seems like an immense crevice in the solid crust of the earth's surface, thrown open by a convulsion in nature, as an earthquake, long centuries ago.—*Exchange.*

Jocular Witticism.—A story is told of a poor fellow who had spent hundreds of dollars at the bar of a certain groggery, and being one day faint and feeble, and out of change, asked the landlord to trust him for a glass of liquor. "No," was the surly reply, "I never make a practice of such things." The poor fellow turned to a gentleman who was sitting by, and whom he had known in better days, saying, "Sir, will you lend me a sixpence?"

"Certainly," was the reply.

The landlord, with alacrity, placed the decanter and glass before him; he took a pretty good horn, and having swallowed it, replaced the glass with evident satisfaction. He then turned to the man who had lent him the sixpence, and said, "Here, sir, is the sixpence I owe you; I make it a point, degraded as I am, always to pay borrowed money before I pay my grog bill!"

Good News for Housewives.—An ingenious Yankee professes to have discovered a mode by which every description of clothes may be purified and rendered "beautifully clean and white" without washing. It is done by a chemical compound being placed in the water with the soap; by allowing the clothes to lay in the water thus prepared they wash themselves and receive no injury! If this is a *real* discovery, (and why may it not be?) the discoverer will make his own fortune and millions of women good natured every day in the week.—*Ath. Journal.*

Never shrink from a woman of strong sense. If she becomes attached to you, it will be from seeing and valuing similar qualities in you. You may trust her, for she knows the value of her confidence; you may consult her, for she is able to advise; and does so at once with the firmness of reason, and the consideration of affection. Her love will be lasting, for it will not have been lightly won; it will be strong and ardent, for weak minds are not capable of the loftier grades of the passion. If you prefer attaching to yourself a woman of feeble understanding, it must be either from fearing to encounter a superior person, or from the poor vanity of preferring that admiration which springs from ignorance, to that which arises from appreciation.

Female Beauty.—A cultivated mind and good heart will give an intelligent and even beautiful expression to the face. The features may be irregular, and the complexion bad, but if the heart is gentle, and the mind well-stored, the woman will be handsome. We have known women, who at first sight were positively homely, yet who became very handsome, even fascinating, upon further acquaintance.

Yankee Merchant.—*A native born* down Easter, who is now "out West" selling dry goods, advertises his stock of prints as follows:

"The largest and most extensive stock of French, English and American goods ever west of Milwaukie. To save time in describing this vast stock of prints, we'll just cut the story short by giving you the dimensions as measured by our *Civil Engineer*: "Commencing at the south-east corner of said pile of prints, running due north 24 feet; thence at right angles, 4 feet: thence south 24 feet; and thence north 4 feet to the place of beginning—being 3 cords, more or less—it being understood that said pile of prints is 4 feet high."

That man will *go ahead.*

A contemporary, probably a crabbed bachelor, has the following highly libellous poke at married ladies:

'Men, dying, make their wills; but wives
Escape a work so sad—
Why should they make what all their lives
The gentle dames have had?

Funeral at Girard College.—An orphan lad, ten years old, died in this institution lately, and as, by the will of Girard, no clergyman could step within its gates, the funeral services were performed by Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, who made an address and offered prayer. So it seems that religious teaching and the voice of prayer are not kept out of the college after all. The New York Recorder, in noticing this funeral, makes these remarks:

"So far, I am inclined to think, the devil has cheated himself by this suggestion; and the very controversy excited by this clause of the will has determined the directors to give even a more prominent place to religious instructions and observances, than would have been done had there been no restrictions. The Bible is read every morning and the duties of the day commenced by prayer. It is the same in the evening. The Sabbath is devoted to religious instruction, and sermons are regularly preached to the children. We are delighted to learn that a most excellent religious influence is exerted in forming the character of the pupils."

Depths of the Ocean.—Capt. James Ross found 15,000 feet west of Cape Good Hope, which is the height of Mt. Blanc, and he sounded with the plummet 25,400 feet or 27,600 English feet, without touching bottom, west of St. Helena. Dr. Young assigns to the Atlantic the depth of a league; that is 13,400 feet; and to the Pacific Ocean a league and a third, or about 18,000 feet.

Certain inland seas, like the Mediterranean and Caribbean, have greater depths than would be expected from their proximity to the land; and seem to be sunken basins, the form of which is connected with the volcanic phenomenon of which they are the seat. The narrowest part of the Strait of Gibraltar is not more than 960 feet below the surface; but a little further towards the east, the depth falls suddenly to 3000 feet; and at the south of the Coast of Spain and of the Sierra Nevada, a depth of 5400 has been ascertained. The eastern part of the Mediterranean is of less depth.

The distance to which icebergs float from the polar regions on the opposite sides of the Line, is very different. Their extreme limit in the northern hemisphere appears to be the Azores; north latitude 42°. But in the other hemisphere they have been seen, within the last 2 years, off the Cape of Good Hope, between latitude 34° and 36°. One of these was 2 miles in circumference, and 150 feet high. Others rose from 250 to 300 feet above the level of the sea; and for every solid foot seen above, there must be at least 8 feet below water.—*Lyell's Geology.*

Strange Decision.—The Cincinnati Commercial of the 19th ult., gives the following strange decision of the Court of Boone county, Kentucky. Two persons named Robinson and House, each had a horse. They looked exactly alike—perfect matches. Robinson's was lost, stolen, or strayed, and he, for the first time seeing House's animal, brought suit for recovery. Numerous witnesses were brought on the stand, some of whom testified that the animal was Robinson's, and others that it was House's. The parties agreed to submit the case to the judge, who decided that the animal should be sold, and the money be equally divided, and if another animal undistinguishable from the one in question, should be found, and be claimed by either or both of the parties, such animal shall be sold, and the proceeds divided, as in this case.

A Yoke of Oxen at One Chaw.—The Expense of Tobacco.—Many years ago, Mr. Miller, one of the early settlers of a neighboring town, sold a yoke of oxen for $50, and received in payment a fifty dollar bill, which he carefully folded up and deposited in his tobacco box, for safe keeping. Mr. M. was accustomed to make use of the weed, at any hour of the night even, whenever he felt an inclination for it. The night following the sale of the oxen, he sought his tobacco box, and finding a convenient portion he put it in his mouth, and not readily obtaining the full benefit he expected, he chewed it most vigorously and effectually, exclaiming as he did so, "No strength to the tobacco! No STRENGTH to the tobacco!!" When, recollecting the transaction of the day, and the place where he deposited his treasure, he added, "Oho! *a yoke of oxen at one chaw!*—AT ONE CHAW!!—*Maine Farmer.*

"There's a time for all things," said a crusty old fellow to his wife. "I'll believe that," answered his wife, in a sharp vinegar voice, "when you pay for your newspaper." That's right—Hit him again, old woman.

It is said that more emigrants have passed over the national road, westwardly, during the past season, than any season for ten years past.

Do Right and Wait.—There never was a right endeavor but it succeeded. Patience and perseverance shall win at last.

☞ The South, we see, is taking a remarkable bound forward in manufacturing and other enterprises. Delaware has already a greater number of manufacturing establishments, in proportion to her population, than any other State of the Union. Maryland has invested over $15,000,000 in manufactures, canals, and railroads, and is still enlarging her interests. Virginia has over 40 cotton factories, and about $60,000,000 invested in railroads, canals, and manufactures. S. Carolina has about 45 cotton factories in course of construction, or in successful operation. Florida has invested over $4,000,000 in railroads and manufactures. Georgia has more than 70 cotton factories, Alabama over 20, and Missouri money invested in mines, factories, &c., Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States, which we have not enumerated, are likewise proceeding with spirit in the great work of internal improvement.—The increase of domestic competition in all the departments of industry has produced a radical change in the interests of manufacturers.

A Young Man Shot by his Father.—We learn from a letter received from Van Buren county, Iowa, by a friend, that a most melancholy accident occurred near Keosauqua, in that county.—A man named Swires, while on a hunting excursion, killed his son—a young man about eighteen years of age. They both started together, and, coming to the foot of a hill, separated, going in opposite directions. A short time afterwards the father perceived his son coming towards him, and mistaking him for a deer, shot him; the ball entering the young man's breast and killing him instantly.—*St. Louis Reveille.*

Perishing in the Wilderness.—A stranger, well dressed, getting lost in the wild region of Centre county, perished of hunger and exhaustion recently.—When found, his clothes, face and hands, were much torn by his wanderings through the woods.

☞ John Thomas, convicted at the late term of Frederick county court, for the murder of an old lady by the name of Sarah Preston, was sentenced by Judge Martin, in a solemn and impressive manner, to be hung at such time as the Governor shall hereafter appoint.

The engineer of the ill-fated steamer Louisiana, who was arrested upon a charge of manslaughter, in causing the explosion of the boat, by which so many lives were lost, has been examined, and was acquitted. The second engineer, supposed to have been the immediate cause of the explosion, has never been found.

Singular Instruments of Death.—Mr. William Clark, of Malone, (N. Y.) was recently killed by being thrown from a wagon, loaded with *grave-stones*, which latter fell upon, and crushed him.

The Wheeling Gazette says that the great suspension bridge across the Ohio, at that place, is rapidly coming into use. A continuous train of market wagons and other articles laden with the rich products of Ohio may be seen daily winding their way across the structure.

According to researches made by Sir Richard Black, the total number of gipsies now in Europe amounts to 600,000. Russia contains the greatest number, 90,000, and Turkey the next in this respect—it contains about 60,000.

Something New.—The Republic states that a gentleman from New York, now in Washington city, proposes to connect the President's house and the Capitol, and the several Departments, with gutta-percha speaking tubes, laid under ground, and to guarantee that ordinary conversation can be carried on between these remote points with as much fidelity as if the different parties were in the same room.

Just Like 'Em.—The Philadelphia Sun tells an amusing story of an attack upon a snake, by a family of valiant spirits in the city, which they found lying on the roof of the house. After a couple of hours of terrible excitement and preparation to victimize the serpent, and ingenuity had failed to devise means to secure it without danger to the captors, one of the *ladies*, with the aid of a spy-glass, discovered that the reptile was a dark-colored, dangerous "*corn stalk.*"

A Pleasant Thanksgiving Incident.—The Baltimore Argus states that on Thursday, while the numerous family of one of the retired merchants was assembled at dinner, at the house of one of the sons, a communication was received from the father, enclosing a check for one thousand dollars to each of the party, with his compliments and his blessing.

A Good Wife.—When a daughter remarks: "Mother, I would not hire help, for I can assist you to do all the work in the kuchen," set it down that she will make a good wife.

Perfectly Correct.—To be a man's true friend, it is not necessary to agree with him always. "Better be a nettle in his side," says Emerson, "than merely his echo."

LATEST ARRIVAL!

Great Slaughter of High Prices!

THE TOWN IN COMMOTION!

NOBODY KILLED BUT SEVERAL BADLY WOUNDED!

A. ARNOLD

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has just arrived from the cities of Philadelphia and New York, with a large stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Which he is determined to sell *lower* than any Store in the County. His stock comprises almost every thing that is New and Fashionable in the Eastern markets, to wit:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, *Tweeds, Ky. Jeans, Velvet Cords, Vesting, Satin do., Nankin, Prints, (a large stock,) Ginghams, Alpacas, Silks, Mouseline de Laines, Plain Jaconets, Barred do., Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk do., Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls,*

and a great many articles too numerous to mention —ALSO,

Groceries, Queensware, &c.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves, as I am determined to undersell any store in the County.

ABRAHAM ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Oct. 8. tf

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

THE subscriber, determined to retire from business, offers his

ENTIRE STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, &c.

to his customers, and the public generally, from this date, *at prices to suit, without regard to cost.* His assortment is full, Goods fresh, and will be sold LOWER than they can be had elsewhere in the County. The public will do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity.

☞A few barrels No. 1 fresh HERRING, best quality, at $5 per barrel, and 1½ cts per dozen. JOHN M. STEVENSON.

Sept. 3. tf

THE WHY'S & WHEREFORE'S.

THESE are the times in which men look for the doings of the world and general information to the Press, which is, by-the-by, the true path-finder for business men, as well as those who wish to make every Penny count most for themselves. This being the order of the day, the undersigned wishes to keep with the current, and at the same time give the reader a good hint which path to travel to make his money count most. A few good reasons will satisfy the reader at once why it is that the undersigned will and can sell any gentleman a suit of Ready made Clothing, from the commonest every day suit, to a fine Sunday and superfine wedding suit, cheaper than any other establishment. In the first place, then, he is able to sell cheaper than other establishments, because he is well acquainted with his business. He buys and sells for Cash, and knows when and where and how to purchase his goods. "Goods well bought are half sold." Even if he had no advantages over any one in his line of business, he can still undersell them, because he requires no large profits to make up for large expenses. He attends to his business himself, and therefore incurs but small expenses, comparatively speaking, in carrying on the same. He sells his Goods for Cash, and therefore requires no large profits to make up for loss sustained by credit sales. No one will doubt that the Cash and One-price system, together with small profits, is the best mode of dealing and most advantageous to the purchaser. If any one doubts this, he will be convinced of its truth by calling at the

Clothing & Variety Store,

opposite the Bank, where he will find a large assortment of all kinds of Ready-made Clothing, for men's and boys' wear, together with every article in his line of business—Cloaks, Over Coats, frock, sack, business and dress Coats, Pants and Vests of all descriptions, Woollen Under-shirts and Drawers, all kinds of Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Silk Gloves and Stockings, Wrappers, Caps, Hats, together with some fancy articles—Jewelry, Pistols, Knives, and a few Six-shooters, all of which he will with pleasure exhibit for examination to those who call upon him. The prices are such as will satisfy every one that this is the place to buy Fall and Winter Clothing. You will be asked but one price, with but a very small profit. The subscriber takes this occasion to tender to the public his thanks for the liberal patronage which he has thus far received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. Also for sale, a very good and neatly trimmed ROCKAWAY BUGGY, with standing top, and a second-handed Buggy, which will be disposed of very low for cash.

MARCUS SAMSON.

Gettysburg, Oct. 1. tf

NEW HARDWARE AND GROCERY STORE.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a NEW

Hardware and Grocery Store,

in Gettysburg, at "M'Clellan's Corner," where can be found a general assortment of every thing in his line. Having examined both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, he is enabled to offer his goods at reduced prices, and can confidently assure them that they can be purchased lower than they have ever been sold before. His stock consists of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

such as Nails, Cross cut Saws, Planes and Bits, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chisels of every description, Rasps and Files, Saddlery of all varieties, Shoemakers' Lasts and Tools, Morocco Leather and Linings, Shovels, Forks, and a general assortment of

Table Cutlery & Pocket Knives;

in short, every article belonging to that branch of business. Also a complete assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OILS & DYE STUFFS,

and a large, full, and general assortment of

Groceries, Fish & Cedar Ware,

all of which he has selected with great care and purchased on the very best terms, thus enabling him to sell at such prices as will give entire satisfaction. He solicits and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the community to receive the patronage of the public.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 17. tf

NEW GOODS!

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just returned from Philadelphia, and is now opening a large

STOCK OF FRESH GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE CHEAP

Cloths, Cassimeres. Cassinets,

Cords, Jeans, Silks, M. de Laines, Alpacas, Mode Colors, Black and Fancy do., Calicoes, Ginghams, Merinoes, English and French Striped Plaid and Plain Cashmeres, Ribbons, Flannels, Blankets, Queensware, &c., &c.,

All of which have been purchased in Philadelphia on the very best terms, and will be sold as cheap as any other establishment can offer them. Please call, examine and judge for yourselves.

P. S COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

☞A lot of **STOVES** on hand, which will be sold cheap.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Sept. 24. tf

THEY'VE COME!!

NEW STORE & NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has OPENED A STORE, on the South east corner of the Diamond, (the building lately used as a Hotel,) where can be found a *FULL AND COMPLETE* assortment of

DRY GOODS,

For the Fall and Winter Trade,

SUCH AS

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Satinets, Vestings, Cords, Silks, Mouslin de Laines, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Calicoes, Muslins, Plaid Linseys, Shawls,

Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Ribbons, Fringes, Laces, Edgings, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Groceries, Queensware,

BOOTS, SHOES,

Cloth and Glazed CAPS, &c. &c.

As it would require too much time to enumerate all the names and varieties of Goods in an advertisement, we say to all, you will be welcomed at any time, to call and give a thorough examination, as it will afford us great pleasure in showing what we have.

☞COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods.

☞By strict attention to business, and a desire to give satisfaction, I hope to merit and receive a share of patronage of the public generally.

A. B. KURTZ.

Gettysburg Sept. 17. tf

PURE FRESH COD LIVER OIL.

THIS new and valuable Medicine, now used by the medical profession with such astonishing efficacy in the cure of

Pulmonary Consumption, Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, General Debility, Complaints of the Kidneys, &c., &c., is prepared from the Liver of the COD FISH for medicinal use, expressly for our sales.

(*Extract from the London Medical Journal.*)

"C. J. B. Williams, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of Medicine in University College, London Consulting Physician to the Hospital for consumption, &c., says: I have prescribed the Oil in above four hundred cases of tuberculous disease of the Lungs, in different stages, which have been under my care the last two years and a half. In the large number of cases, 200 out of 234, its use was followed by marked and unequivocal improvement, varying in degree in different cases, from a temporary retardation of the progress of the disease and a mitigation of distressing symptoms, up to a more or less complete restoration to apparent health.

"The effect of the Cod Liver Oil in most of these cases was very remarkable. Even in a few days the cough was mitigated, the expectoration diminished in quantity and opacity, the night sweats ceased, the pulse became slower, and of better volume, and the appetite, flesh and strength were gradually improved

"In conclusion, I repeat that the pure fresh oil from the Liver of the Cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent, medicinal, dietetic or regimenal, that has yet been employed."

As we have made arrangements to procure the Cod Liver Oil, fresh from head quarters, it can now be had chemically pure by the single bottle, or in boxes of one dozen each.

Its wonderful efficacy has induced numerous *spurious imitations.* As its success depends entirely upon its purity, too much care cannot be used in procuring it *genuine.*

Every bottle having on it our written signature may be depended upon as genuine.

Pamphlets containing an analysis of the Oil, with notices of it from Medical Journals, will be sent to those who address us free of postage

JOHN C. BAKER & CO,

Wholesale Druggists and Chemists,

100 North Third street, Philadelphia.

Oct. 8. 6m

NEW YORK DRY GOOD STORE.

LORD, TAYLOR & CO.,

No. 208, Chesnut street, Philadelphia,

HAVE now on hand, just received direct from the manufacturers, a full assortment of

SILKS, CASHMERES,
MERINOES, DE LAINES,
SHAWLS, &c. &c.

The colors and designs being of their own selecting, and *entirely* theirs.

Linens, Hosiery, Haberdashery,

and all the different makes of Domestic Goods, constantly on hand, wholesale and retail.

L. T. & Co. *never deviate from first price.*

☞We are *daily* receiving goods from the New York Auctions.

Philadelphia, Oct 1. 2m

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the *COACH MAKING BUSINESS,* in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

SHAWLS.

JUST RECEIVED and now opening a large lot of Long and Square *SHAWLS.* Terkere do, which will be sold LOWER than they have ever been offered in the county Ladies call soon at KURTZ'S, and examine for yourselves, and secure, ere too late, one of the handsomest and most graceful articles that so richly enhance the costume.

Oct. 22.

MACKEREL,
SHAD,
SALMON,
HERRINGS,
PORK,
HAMS & SIDES,
SHOULDERS,
LARD & CHEESE.

Constantly on hand and for sale by **J. PALMER & Co.,** Market Street Wharf, PHILADELPHIA.

Sept 10. 3m

BRANT'S INDIAN PULMONARY BALSAM,

Has cured without the least shadow of doubt, very many of the most strongly developed cases of ulcerated and diseased lungs—such cases as were never cured by any other medicines—and which were *so utterly hopeless* that the diseased persons were pronounced by physicians and friends, to be ACTUALLY DYING.

This Balsam is a VEGETABLE compound, which never injures any person when it is used for the cure of *Common diseases.* It possesses *strong, active,* PURIFYING and ALTERATIVE properties, and such *other medications* as are ESSENTIALLY NECESSARY to cure all Coughs, and *to cure that very identical* COUGH DISEASE, which is called by physicians and others, and is ready considered to be, without the least doubt,

Pulmonary Consumption.

This Balsam heals and *cures ulcers* in the *Lungs,* and elsewhere *internally,* as *certainly* and *easily* as that other medicine which we call "BRANT'S PURIFYING EXTRACT," *cures* and *heals* ulcers *externally.* *This* BALSAM will cure *Nine* cases of *Cough* and *Consumption* out of *Ten,* after all other remedies have failed to cure.

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIONS

and *Coughs* having been cured by it, testify and prove its *unfailing efficacy* in *all* diseases of the LUNGS, THROAT, and BREAST.

We are fully aware of the very strong and positive assertions which we have made above, and we would not have so asserted, had we not also been confident that the respectable testimony annexed, of some of the numerous cures said to have been effected by this BALSAM, *fully sustain and support us, in all we have asserted—and we* CHALLENGE THE PROPRIETOR *of any other remedy, to produce as respectable testimony of cures of as many* HOPELESS DYING PERSONS, *as we publish.*

BRANT'S INDIAN PULMONARY BALSAM cures *CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Bleeding at the Lungs, Pain in the Breast and Side, Night-Sweats, Nervous Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Weaknesses and Complaints, Cholera Infantum, Dysentery,* and *Summer Complaints.*

DYING WOMAN SAVED.

We publish this cure of *Consumption,* it being one out of the many which can be adduced, to prove the magical power to save life, which this *Balsam possesses*—even after the person is considered by physicians and friends, to be in the *very last stages* of the disease—ACTUALLY DYING—and in this case, so *far gone,* that her friend had *bought the cloth for her shroud* and *other burial clothes.* This cure was effected on *Mrs. Zoba Dykeman,* the wife of a respectable man residing at *Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, N. Y.*

Mr. Dykeman swore to the facts before *Thos. G. Young, Esq.,* Justice of the peace, and editor of a paper at Ballston, who certifies to the good character of Mr Dykeman, for veracity and respectable standing. *Mr. John Watt,* merchant at the same place, also certifies that he *knows all the facts* as stated; and that Mr. Dykeman's *character is good.* For the full particulars of this cure, SEE OUR PAMPHLETS.

BELIEVED IMPOSSIBLE TO LIVE.

Messrs. E. B. Caldwell & Co., of *East Oswego, Oswego Co., N. Y.,* respectable druggists, wrote to us, May 19th, 1848: We have just heard through Mr. Whitman, a respectable citizen of this place, of an important cure of *Consumption,* which BRANT'S INDIAN PULMONARY BALSAM has produced on the wife of an acquaintance of his, who resides in the town of Palermo, in this county. She had been long confined to her bed, and was so *dangerously diseased* that her friends *believed it impossible for her to live*

MORE THAN ONE DAY LONGER.

But, when *all other hope utterly failed,* she commenced taking *Brant's Pulmonary Balsam,* and its medical efficacy has raised her *from a dying bed,* so that she is now going about, and attending to her domestic household affairs and duties. She acknowledges, and it is very evident, that she is indebted to *Brant's Balsam* for her recovery from a long, severe, and dangerous sickness; and her friends and neighbors consider that medicine invaluable

HIS LUNGS BLED—HE MUST DIE.

Mr. Z. S. Terry, merchant, Byron, Genesee County, N. Y., wrote, Aug. 24, 1846: *Brant's Medicine* is doing wonders here—it has cured a man of *Consumption,* that *all the physicians had said must die.* When he commenced taking Brant's Medicine, *he could not raise his hand to his head;* he *bled at the lungs,* and every symptom seemed to indicate that he must die; but, astonishing to all, he is now able to labor and rides all over the county. *He used only five bottles.* I will also show you, when I visit the city of New York in the spring, what *great things Brant has done for me.* It has also *cured a young lady of Consumption* in Orleans county, which her father says *no doctor could cure.*

RAISED FROM THE GRAVE.

Messrs. Pratt & Foster, merchants of West Cornwall, Conn., called on us at New York, April 21st, 1847, and said *Brant's Balsam* had *effected cures* of such *hopeless cases* of *Consumption* in their town, that now no other cough medicine could be sold there; that it had *raised some as if from the grave*—some that physicians and all the friends said must die. One gentleman, in particular, was so far gone that his physician told him *it was useless* to take any more medicine. He then, *when no hope was left,* began to take *Brant's Balsam*—got well—and is now as well as he ever was.

Doctors could give no Help.

Mr. Wm. D. Jennings, a merchant at *Pierpont Centre,* Ashtabula co., Ohio, wrote to us, October 2d, 1848, and stated a cure of CONSUMPTION which the use of BRANT'S INDIAN PULMONARY BALSAM had effected in *Mr. William Crocket* of an adjoining town. Mr. Crocket had sought relief from the best physicians and numerous medicines, but found none, for the fatal hand of that unrelenting monster *Consumption,* had taken fast hold on his vitals, and was so destroying and debilitating his body that he was a *mere skeleton.* He was *given up* by his physician, and all friends as one who would *soon inhabit a grave.* But even in this last extremity, strange and marvellous as it may seem, yet it is true, that the use of *only five bottles* of BRANT'S INDIAN PULMONARY BALSAM has unclinched the hand of the destroyer, and restored Mr. Crocket to health, and he is now A HEALTHY, HEARTY, RUGGED MAN.

BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS.

Mr W. Chapman, merchant, Middlebury, state of Vermont, stated to us that his son was afflicted with *bleeding at the lungs,* and after all other remedies failed, and his physicians *said he would die,* he made use of *Brant's Indian Pulmonary Balsam,* which soon *restored him to health*

SHE COULD NOT SLEEP IN BED.

Mr. James Ivins, a merchant and miller of Kirkland, Lake Co., Ohio, wrote, Sept 18th, 1848, that BRANT'S PULMONARY BALSAM was effecting some astonishing cures in that vicinity; one case in particular, was the wife of his head miller She had been diseased for *fourteen years,* and her husband had spent almost all his earnings in paying doctors, and in trying all kinds of medicines, but to no purpose. She had not *laid or slept in her bed for several years,* in consequence of her disease; but now after using a *few bottles* of *Brant's Pulmonary Balsam,* she could lie and *enjoy sleep* in her bed as well as ever she could.

FEMALE WEAKNESSES & COMPLAINTS

No remedy offered to the public has ever been *half* as *certain* and *effectual* in *restoring ALL* the incidental *weaknesses* and *irregularities* of the sex, as BRANT'S PULMONARY BALSAM. It makes no difference whether the derangement be *suppression, excess,* or other *weakness*—it REGULATES ALL, by *strengthening* the system, *equalizing the circulation,* and SOOTHING and ALLAYING NERVOUS IRRITABILITY. *See Pamphlets.*

CHANGE OF LIFE.

From the *Girl* to the *Woman,* and the *Woman at middle age*—the one case is *accelerated,* and the other so *gradually suppressed,* as to prevent any of the *fatal diseases* that frequently arise in consequence of such change.

Nervous Diseases and Derangements

Cured without fail. DYSENTERY and SUMMER COMPLAINT, in *children* and *adults*—and

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

No mother need ever mourn the death of her child by Cholera Infantum, while teething, if BRANT'S PULMONARY BALSAM be administered. It should be, for such cases, given in larger than the ordinary doses.

FOR SALE BY

S. H. BUEHLER, *Gettysburg;*
HOLTZINGER & FERREE, *York Springs;*
LILLY & REILEY, *New Oxford;*
JACOB AULABAUGH, *Hampton;*
JOSEPH R. HENRY, *Abbottstown;*
MOTTER & ROWE, *Emmitsburg;*
WILLIAM WOLF, *East Berlin.*

☞All orders must be addressed to WALLACE & Co. 106 Broadway, New York

May 28.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans Griddles, &c. of all sizes; also, *STOVES* of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAYS.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRESHING MACHINES,

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters: the renowned Seyler Ploughs; also Woodcock's and Withrow's; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made—☞Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

☞Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 8. tf

M'Allister's Ointment.

Containing no Mercury, or other Mineral.

M'ALLISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, has been well tested, during the last sixteen years, and more than ONE MILLION BOXES having been sold within the last four years, shows how fast it is coming into *public favor;* it may be said, *truly,* this is "THE FAMILY FRIEND," it may be used with *perfect safety.* If MOTHERS and NURSES knew its value, in cases of *Swollen* or *Sore Breasts,* they would always apply it. In such cases, if used freely, and according to the directions, it gives relief in a very few hours.

BURNS.—It is one of the best things in the world for Burns.

PILES.—Thousands are yearly cured by this Ointment. It never fails in giving relief for the Piles.

Around the Box are Directions for using M'Allister's Ointment for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetter, Chilblain, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Quincy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Pains, Disease of the Spine, Head Ache, Asthma, Deafness, Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c., Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Croup, Swelled or Broken Breast, Tooth Ache, Ague in the Face, &c., &c.

☞This Ointment is good for any part of the body or limbs when inflamed. In some cases it should be applied often.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James M'Allister is written with a pen upon every label.

For sale by my Agents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

JAMES M'ALLISTER,

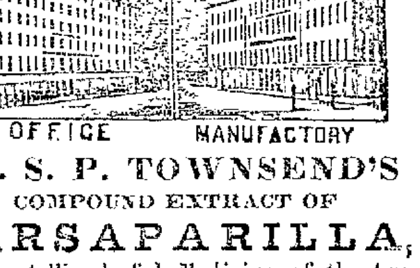
Sole Proprietor of the above Medicine.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE removed to 28 North Third street, Philadelphia.

☞PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.☜

AGENTS.—S. S. FORNEY, Gettysburg; Joseph R. Henry, Abbottstown; Motter & Rowe, Emmitsburg; J. W. Schmidt, Hanover; C. A. Morris & Co., York; L. Deng, Chambersburg

June 18. 1y



Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA,

The most Wonderful Medicine of the Age,

1,500,000 BOTTLES

MANUFACTURED YEARLY.

This Medicine is put up in Quart Bottles and has cured more than

100,000 Cases of Chronic Disease,

within the last Ten Years.—None is Genuine unless signed by S. P. TOWNSEND.

EXPOSE.

BY READING THE FOLLOWING AFFIDAVIT—the Public will learn the origin, or rather where the recipe for making the stuff they call Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, came from—and will be able to judge which is the genuine and original, and of the honesty of the men who are employed in selling it as the original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Dr. S. P. Townsend was the original proprietor and inventor of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and his medicine has gained a reputation that no other remedy ever gained. He manufactured over one million of bottles last year, and is manufacturing at present 5,000 bottles per day. We use more Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock in our establishment each day, than all the other Sarsaparilla Manufacturers in the world. Principal Office, 126 Fulton-st.

READ THE AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New-York, ss.

William Armstrong, of the said City, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is a practical Druggist and Chemist. That some time in the latter part of May, or first of June, 1848, a man by the name of Jacob Townsend, who at that time was a book and pamphlet peddler, called upon deponent, at the house of Mr. Thompson, No. 42 Hudson-street, where deponent boarded, and requested deponent to write him a recipe by which to make a Syrup of Sarsaparilla. Deponent further says, that he became acquainted with said Townsend at the office of Theodore Foster, Esq., Book Publisher, with whom said Townsend dealt That said Townsend had had frequent conversations with deponent respecting the manufacture of an article of Sarsaparilla to be sold under the name of Dr. Jacob Townsend.

That said Townsend stated he was an old man, and poor, and was not fit for hard labor—and wished to make some money, in order to live easy in his old days, and that, if Sarsaparilla under the name of Townsend sold so well, and so much money was made by it, he could see no reason why he might not make something out of it too, (his name being Townsend,) if he could get a capable person to prepare a recipe, and manufacture it for him Deponent in one of the conversations asked said Townsend if he was related to Dr. S. P. Townsend, to which he replied, that he knew Dr. S. P. Townsend would be down on him after he should commence. But that he did not care for him, as he had formed a co-partnership with men who could furnish the requisite amount of capital—and was well prepared to defend himself against any attack that might be made on him.

Deponent further says, that pursuant to the request of said Jacob Townsend, he wrote a recipe for the manufacture of a Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and gave it to him. Said Townsend observed that he wanted to make a specimen to exhibit to his partners for their approval, as he wished to gratify them in every thing, as they furnished all the capital—said Townsend also told deponent that the bottles they were to use were to be of the same size and shape as Dr. S. P. Townsend's, and deponent, at the request of said Jacob Townsend, went to the office of Dr. S P Townsend, and procured one of his labels.

And deponent further says, that he has been informed, and verily believes the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, sold as Old Jacob Townsend's, is made after the recipe furnished by deponent, to Jacob Townsend, as aforesaid.

And further deponent saith not.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

Sworn to before me, this 24th day of May, 1849.

C. S. WOODHULL,

Mayor of the City of New York

PROOF!! PROOF!!!

Here is proof conclusive that Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the original. The following is from some of the most respectable papers in this State.

FROM THE
Albany Evening Journal.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

There probably never has been so popular a remedy, or patent medicine, as Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, which was originally, and continues to be manufactured in this city, at first by the Doctor himself, and afterwards for several years and to the present time, by Clapp & Townsend, the present proprietors. Since the partnership was formed, the Doctor has resided in New York, where he keeps a store, and attends to the business that accumulates at that point. The manufactory is in this city, and is conducted by the junior partner, Mr. Clapp—here all the medicine is manufactured.

Few of our citizens have any idea of the amount of this medicine that is manufactured and sold. Besides the sales in this country, it is shipped to the Canadas, West India Islands, South America, and even to Europe, in considerable quantities. At the manufactory they employ a steam engine, besides a large number of men, women and girls, in the preparation of the medicine, making boxes, printing, &c., and turn out, ready for shipment, over 400 dozen per day, or nearly 5000 bottles. This is an enormous quantity.

The great sale the medicine has acquired, has induced a number of men to get up imitations, and there is at the present time, other medicines for sale, that are called "Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla." One in particular started a short time ago in New York, is called "Old Doctor Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla," and apparently with a view, by dint of advertising, and the usual remedies resorted to in such efforts, to appropriate the name of Dr. S. P. Townsend's great remedy, and thus gain all the advantages resulting from the popularity of the name which he has acquired for it, by years of patient and expensive labors. Dr. S. P. Townsend, formerly of this city, as is well known here, is the inventor and original proprietor of the medicine known as "Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla," and we think those persons who are attempting to sell their article as the genuine, should be exposed

FROM THE
New York Daily Tribune.

☞We published an advertisement inadvertently some time since that did injustice to Dr. S. P. Townsend, who is the original proprietor of the preparation of Sarsaparilla known as Dr. Townsend's. Other parties have within the past few months engaged or connected themselves with a man by the name of Townsend who put up a medicine and calls it by the same name. This medicine was advertised in *The Tribune* as the original, &c. This advertisement also contained matter derogatory to the character of Dr. S. P. Townsend and that of his medicine. We regret it appeared, and in justice to the Dr. make this explanation.

FROM THE
New York Daily Sun.

DR. TOWNSEND's extraordinary advertisement, which occupies an entire page of the SUN, will not escape notice. Dr. S. P. Townsend, who is the original proprietor of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and whose office is next door to ours, where he has been for several years, is driving an immense business. He receives no less than four hundred dozen of Sarsaparilla per day, and even this enormous quantity does not supply the demand. No medicine ever gained so great a popularity as his preparation of the Sarsaparilla. His edition of Almanacs for 1849 cost $22,000, and he has paid the New York SUN for advertising, in the last four years, over $10,000, and he acknowledges that it is the cheapest advertising he has had done. This medicine is exported to the Canadas, West Indies, South America and Europe, in considerable quantities, and is coming into general use in those countries, as well as here.

Swindlers.

Druggists and others that sell Sarsaparilla for the genuine and original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, that is not signed by S. P. Townsend, commits a fraud, and swindles the customers. Men that would be guilty of such an act, would commit any other fraud—and no Druggist of common intelligence but knows that ours is the only genuine.

Old Jacob Townsend.

Some people who are not well informed, and have not read the papers, and not seen our advertisements, have been led to suppose, that because these men advertise their stuff as "Old Jacob Townsends," that it must, of course, be the original. It is less than one year since they commenced to make their medicine. Ours has been in the market over ten years.

This Old Jacob Townsend.

They are endeavoring to palm off on the public as an old Physician, &c. He is not a regular educated Physician, and never attempted to manufacture a medicine, until these men hired him for the use of his name. They say they do not wish the people to believe that their Sarsaparilla is ours, or the same—but the better to deceive the public, they at the same time assert that their's is the Old Dr. Townsend's, and the original; and endeavor to make the people believe that the stuff they manufacture, is the Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, that has performed so many wonderful cures for the past ten years, and which has gained a reputation which no other medicine ever enjoyed—which is a base, villainous, unprincipled falsehood. We have commenced suits against these men for damages. We wish it to be understood, that the old man is no relation to Dr. Townsend whatever. In their advertisements and circulars, they publish a number of gross falsehoods respecting Dr. Townsend, which we will not notice.

False Reports.

Our opponents have published in the papers, that Dr. S. P. Townsend was dead. This they send to their agents about the country, who report that we have given up business, &c. &c. The public should be on their guard, and not be deceived by these unprincipled men.

Notice of Removal.—After the first of September, 1849, Dr. S. P. Townsend's New York Office will be in the South Baptist Church, No. 82 Nassau-street, which is now undergoing a thorough change, and will be fitted for the better accommodation of the proprietors and the public.

Take particular Notice.—No Sarsaparilla is the genuine and original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, unless signed by S. P. Townsend.

AGENTS.—Redding & Co., No. 8 State-street, and Mrs. E. Kidder, No. 100 Court-street, Boston; Samuel Kidder, Jr. Lowell; Henry Pratt, Salem; James B. Green, Worcester; Allison & Gault, Concord; J Balch & Son, Providence; and by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas

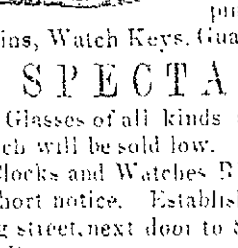
☞For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, General Agent for Adams county.

Aug. 13. 1y

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of



CLOCKS

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c., &c. ALSO,

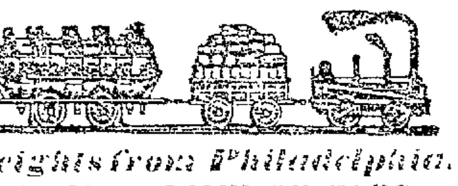
SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.

July 31. tf



Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between *PHILADELPHIA AND YORK,* for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandize generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

☞All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, *Agent.*

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 20. tf

TRICKS OF QUACKS.

LET EVERYBODY READ THIS CAREFULLY.—There is a Sarsaparilla for sale in the different towns called S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It is advertised as the ORIGINAL, GENUINE, and all that. This Townsend is no doctor and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like—yet he assumes the title of Doctor for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. He says "he has attended two medical schools, and practiced for fifteen years!!" Now the truth is, he never practiced medicine a day in his life! Such *wilful, wicked* misrepresentation looks bad to the character and veracity of the man. I wish most sincerely, he had never made those statements of himself or of me. When will men learn to be honest and truthful in all their dealings and intercourse with their fellow men! He applied to one Ruel Clapp to assist him in manufacturing his mixture, stating the large sums he would make, as an inducement to embark in the business. These men have been insulting and libelling me in all possible forms, in order to impress the public with the belief that the Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla was not the *genuine, original Sarsaparilla,* made from the *Old Doctor's Original Recipe.* This S. P. Townsend says I have sold the use of my name for $7 a week. I will give him $500 if he will produce one single solitary proof of this. His statements of Thompson, Skillman & Co., are nothing but a tissue of falsehoods, simply made to deceive the public, and keep the truth down in regard to his *souring, fermenting compound.* This is to caution the public to purchase none but Old Dr. JACOB Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Doctor's likeness, his *family Coat of Arms,* and his signature across the Coat of Arms.

Principal Office, 102 *Nassau-street, N. Y. City*

JACOB TOWNSEND.



Old Dr. Jacob Townsend,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its wonderful

HEALING POWER.

This GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes but for the better; because it is prepared on *scientific principles* by a *scientific man.* The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid,* which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile* that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process,* known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles,* which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from anything else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or fermentation is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and *LIVER COMPLAINT,* and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS,* all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,* and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion,* from *Acidity of the Stomach,* from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs;* and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing strictures of the lungs, throat and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed,* or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases.*

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous Diseases and Debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c.*

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalizes the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The Medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S.

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS.

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting,* and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system? *What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid?* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischief it produces?—flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhea, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour and acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulation, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla,* is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!*

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth,* that S. P. Townsend's article and old Dr Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar;* that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health?

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease? It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health, and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendant Power to Heal.

☞For sale by KELLER KURTZ, General Agent for Adams county; also by Dr. H. W. CAUFMAN, Petersburg, (Y. S.); SNEERINGER & RENSHAW, Littlestown; JOHN BURKHOLDER, Bendersville; JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Millerstown.

July 30. 6m

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM
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Letter from Maj. Jack Downing.

MASON AND DIXON'S SIDE OF SALT RIVER, October 25, 1849.

MY DEAR MR. RICHIE: To-morrow Uncle Joshua, our Delegate to Congress from this Territory, starts for Washington; and, as I haint writ to you for some time, I thought I would send a few lines by him to let you know how matters are getting along up here. We are talking pretty sharp about forming a State Government, and some are for doing it right off, and sending Senators and Representatives to this Congress. But the majority was in favor of only sending a Delegate now, and waiting to see what Congress will do with the other Territories that are sprouting up round; for, as things now look, we couldn't seem to tell whether a State on Mason and Dixon's side of the river would be allowed to come in. So we called a meeting to choose a Delegate, and to fix up the instructions for him to follow when he gets there.

After the meeting come to order, and Col. Jones was appointed cheerman, Uncle Joshua got up and said the common practice of choosing a Representative or Delegate first, and then tying his hands afterwards with instructions, he didn't think was hardly a fair shake. He thought the instructions ought to be agreed upon first; then if the Representative had a mind to tie his own hands he couldn't blame nobody else for it.—The meeting seemed to take the idea at once, and agreed to go right to work upon the instructions first.

The Cheerman said, "It was evident from the newspapers, and the way things looked at Washington, and all over the country, that this was agoing to be a hot Congress. There was trouble a brewin' about the Wilmot Proviso, and about admitting California as a State; and then that monster, Nullification, that every body thought Gineral Jackson had killed, years and years ago, wasn't by no means dead yet. He seemed to be more alive than ever, and showed ten times as many heads now as he did in Old Hickory's time. He was a hard animal to handle then, as my worthy friend there on my right can testify, for he had a hand in it. (Here the Cheerman pointed to me, and made every body look at me.) I say, says he, if Old Hickory and Major Downing had their hands full to master Nullification, when he was only a young critter and hadn't but one head, the country may well tremble and ask what is to be done with him now that he has growed up so large and tuff, and shows so many heads."

At that Bill Johnson jumped up, as quick as a flash, and says he, "I'll tell you what, Mr. Cheerman, jest send old Rough and Ready arter him, and I'll resk him if he had twenty heads. If he wouldn't scatter and run as fast as Santa Anna did at Bony Vista, I'll pay the toddy."

"Well," said the Cheerman, "that ain't the question before the meeting.—The question is, What instructions shall we give our Delegate about the Wilmot Proviso, and the State of California, and Nullification, and such like troublesome consarns. Gentlemen will please to speak their minds on the subject."

When Col. Jones sot down the whole meeting turned and looked towards Uncle Joshua; for they think he knows more about these matters than any body else in the territory; and besides, he's a considerable speaker when you once get him started. They kept looking and nodding to him, and at last Uncle Joshua got up.

"Mr. Cheerman," says Uncle Joshua, says he, "if you know jest how things work in one case, you can pretty commonly tell pretty near how them same things will work in another case; for I've always observed in my life time, that when things worked jest so in one case, them same things would most always work jest so in another case. Now, when I was a boy I knew a case a good deal like this 'ere case you've been speakin about. And if I should tell you and this meeting how things worked out in that case, maybe you could judge better how things will work in this 'ere case, and then you can instruct your Delegate accordingly. The case, Mr. Cheerman, was this: Old Mr. Sam West, a very clever respectable old gentleman—every body used to call him uncle Sam; he was a very stirrin, thrivin man, and a good farmer—he owned a very large farm, and picked up a good deal of property. His oldest son, Jonathan, lived on the northern half of the farm, and his other son, John, lived on the southern half; and they both of 'em had large families growing up around 'em before the old gentleman died. One day, some time before he died, he spoke to his two sons, and said: "Boys, I can't be with you much longer. I shall leave the farm and all the property to you and your children. The farm is under a good way now, and there's a plenty of land for you and your children, and your grandchildren, and great grandchildren, and I charge you to always keep the families together on the farm, and live in peace and help each other along.—There's no knowing what sort of neighbors you may get around you, therefore cling together and take care of each other." The sons promised that they would mind him, and wrote it down in a book, and showed it to the old gentleman, who said he was satisfied and could die in peace.

Well, after the old gentleman was dead and gone, the sons continued to thrive, and prosper, and grow rich.—Their large families had enough to eat, drink, and wear, and a plenty of fat turkeys for Thanksgivin [illegible] istmas dinners, and every thing they wanted.—The two brothers carried on the farm, as brothers should do, in peace and harmony, and helped each other along.—What one didn't raise, t'other did, and between 'em, they always had enough of every thing. There was only one thing that they ever had any jarring about, and that was *thistles*. John's half of the farm was covered all over with thistles. And from some cause or other, John had a strange fancy for thistles, and would never allow 'em to be dug up or rooted out of his half of the farm. But Jonathan hated the very idea of a thistle; he couldn't bear 'em no how. There used to be some on his part of the farm when it was new, but he kept mowing of 'em down, and diggin of 'em up, and rootin of 'em out, till there wasn't one left.—Jonathan used to talk to John and try to get him to do the same. He told him it was a disgrace to a farm to have thistles on it. But John declared they was the glory of a farm, and no farm could be perfect without thistles. Jonathan said that, besides scratching and hurting every body that come near 'em they would run the land all out, so that it wouldn't produce nothing; and if John kept all them thistles on his farm he would die a poor man at last. John said he wasn't afraid of that; his land was rich enough to produce all he wanted with the thistles on it; and he was sure they gave a higher character and dignity to his family, for they was a sign to every body that passed along the road that the family lived on a good rich farm, that supported 'em without their having to work for it. Things went along in this way for some time. John's children all grew up to be very fond of thistles, and Jonathan's all hated thistles; and if the cousins ever had any sparring or quarrelling it was most always about thistles. At last a squabble broke out between some of John's family and the family of the Silverbuckles. The Silverbuckle family lived on a very large, rich old farm, lying southwest of John's. But as the land where they jined hadn't been cleared up, and the line hadn't been fairly run out, and no marks set up, the boys on each side got into a dispute about the line. The Silverbuckles said the Sams were getting on to their land. [They called 'em all Sams because they were the descendants of old Uncle Sam.] So a whole gang of the Silverbuckles went down and ordered the Sams off, and told 'em to keep on their own land. The Sams said they was on their own land, and they wouldn't stir an inch back.—The quarrel grew so hot that they soon come to blows. John heard the rumpus, and seeing that his boys were in great danger of getting an awful lickin', he called to Jonathan to send over his boys to help lick the Silverbuckles. "Well, now, brother," said Jonathan, "I think your boys have been very foolish to get into this scrape, and I guess they've been more to blame than the Silverbuckles. But, still, as you've got into the difficulty, we'll take hold and help you out of it." So Jonathan called his boys out, and they went over to help John's: and all the Sams went at the Silverbuckles and licked 'em like a sack. They drove 'em back and followed 'em half way over the Silverbuckle farm, thrashing of 'em from house to house, and from field to field, wherever they met them. At last the Silverbuckles give up, and owned themselves licked, and begged the Sams to quit and go home.

Well, the Sams said they were ready enough to do that, but they warnt agoing to have all this trouble for nothin; and they should demand the gold-apple field to pay 'em for their trouble. This was a very valuable field on the northwest end of the Silverbuckle farm, and took its name from an orchard on it which bore very rich gold-colored apples. Them Silverbuckles sot very high by this field, and declared they couldn't part with it no how. But the Sams said they must have it, and they wouldn't stir an inch home till they had a deed of it. The Silverbuckles said they wouldn't give a deed; they acknowledged the Sams was the strongest, and could take it by force, if they'd a mind to; but they declared it would be an everlasting shame and disgrace for them to do it. Oh, the Sams said, we aint no robbers to take a thing by force. We have no idea of taking gold apple field without your consent. We calculate to make a fair bargain of it; and we'll give you $150 for it. The Silverbuckles said no, they wouldn't give a deed. Well, then, said the Sams, you may take your choice—give the deed or take another lickin all round, for one or 'tother you must do.—The Silverbuckles, with bunged eyes and bloody noses, felt as if they was half dead already, and thought they couldn't stand another lickin no how, so they give up and signed the deed voluntarily.

The Sams went home in high glee about their gold apple field, and sot down and talked the matter over, what a fine addition it was to the old farm, and what pleasant garden spots it would make for their children and children's children to live on. And some of Jonathan's boys, who were always wide awake, started right off over to the field, and went to diggin on it. And when they come home they brought bags full of rich gold colored apples. And when some of John's boys begun to stir round, and talk about going over to dig and build on the apple field, Jonathan spoke to John and said, "Now, brother, I'm entirely willing your boys should go over on to the apple field and dig as much as they are a mind to, and build, and plant, and sow, and reap; but before they go there is one thing that we must have a fair understanding about, and that is, they can never have no thistles there, for I have made up my mind that there shant never be no thistles allowed to grow on gold-apple field."

At that, John flared right up, and said he never would stand that, for gold-apple field belonged to him as much as it did to Jonathan, and his boys had as good a right to dig there and build there as Jonathan's boys had; and if his boys chose to have thistles there, they had a right to have thistles there, and they should have thistles there. Jonathan declared again that he had made up his mind "that there shant never be no thistles allowed to grow on gold apple field."

While they was disputing about it one of Jonathan's boys, that had been over on to the field a good deal and knew all about it, come along, and hearing the dispute, he said, "Father, there needn't be any trouble about that, for thistles can't grow there; it aint the right kind of land for thistles and you couldn't never make a thistle grow there if you should try as long as you live."

"So much the better," said Jonathan, "and I'm determined the whole world shall know there aint no thistles there, and shant never be any there; and I'll write it in large letters on a board, and set it up on a post by the side of the road where every body goes along, and the writing shall be, *there shall never be no thistles allowed to grow on gold-apple field.*"

"You will, will you?" says John.

"Yes, I will," says Jonathan.

"Well, then," says John, "I'll tell you what 'tis, brother, if it is the last words I have to speak, if you do that thing I'll split the farm right in tu, and build up a high fence between us, and I'll never have any thing more to do with you the longest day I live."

"I can't help that," said Jonathan; "my mind is made up, and the world shall know that there shant never be no thistles allowed to grow on gold-apple field."

And while their blood was up, Jonathan went to work and put up his signboard, all writ out in large letters. At that, John turned as red as fire, and called his boys and went to work and run a great high fence across the farm between him and Jonathan, so high that they had to get up on a ladder to look over it.—And when 'twas done, John went up on the ladder and looked over, and called out as loud as he could call, "Good by, Jonathan, I've done with you forever."

"I can't help that," said Jonathan, "there shant never be no thistles allowed to grow on gold-apple field."

After this the families lived entirely separate, and got along the best way they could, but with much less comfort than they used to have. Some things that Jonathan raised he had as much agin as he knew what to do with, and it rotted on the ground. And some other things that he did n't raise, and wanted very much, was rotting on John's ground.—And jest so 'twas with John on 'tother side of the fence. Things went on in this way a few years, and they didn't know how each other got along. At last one day Jonathan heard John at the top of the ladder, calling most bitterly, "Brother Jonathan, Brother Jonathan, do come; the Silverbuckles are here, lickin my boys half to death, thrashin of 'em with thistles, and scratchin their eyes out. Do come and bring your boys over and help drive 'em away."

"But you've done with us forever," said Jonathan; "and besides, it's too much of a job to get over that fence. I dont see but you'll have to fight your battles out the best way you can. Remember, I always told you that you better weed out them thistles. If you had followed my advice they wouldn't now be scratchin your boys' eyes out; but, instead of that, your boys might now be over along with my boys diggin in the gold-apple field."

"Gold-apple field be hanged!" said John, "I wish I never had heard of it, and then this fence wouldn't a been here to prevent your coming over to help us."

The upshot of the matter was, that John's boys all got a dreadful lickin, which they didn't get over for a long time, and the Silverbuckles carried off as much plunder as they had a mind to, and made John give 'em a deed of a strip of his land.

Some time after this, while Jonathan's boys were busy diggin on gold apple field, the Silverbuckles, who had always been wrathy about that field, agreed with the Goldthread family, who lived south of 'em, and with the family of the Boheas and the Shushons, who lived over 'tother side of the pond, to go together and give Jonathan's boys a lickin and rob the orchards. So down they went in whole flocks and swarms, and the first thing Jonathan's boys knew they were having it rough and tumble, and were getting the worst of it. Jonathan heard the outcry, and ran puffing and sweating down to the high fence, and looked through a crack and called out to John, "Brother John, brother John, the Silverbuckles, and the Goldthreads, and the Boheas, and the Shushons are swarming over on gold apple field, and fell foul of my boys and I'm afraid they'll half kill 'em. Do jest send your boys over to help drive 'em away."

John put his finger up to the side of his nose, and says he, "Brother Jonathan, "I'll tell you what 'tis my boys are out of the scrape now, and I reckon they better keep out of it. And, besides, they've had one all-fired thrashin lately, and I reckon that's their part." The upshot of the matter this time was, that Jonathan's boys got an awful drubbin, and had their orchards all robbed, and the Silverbuckles, and the Gold threads, and the Boheas, and the Shushons went off with the plunder.

Not long after this Jonathan was walking one day along by the high fence, thinkin and ruminatin, and he thought he would look through the crack and speak to John. And, as he put his face to the crack, John was that minute putting his face to it to speak to Jonathan, and their noses almost hit each other.

"Hullo," said John, "is that you, brother Jonathan? How do you all do to-day? I should like to shake hands with you, but I can't get my hand through this crack, so you must take the will for the deed."

"Well, it seems to be a pity," said Jonathan, "that this fence should stop our shakin hands. Don't you think, brother John, it would be as well if it was out of the way, and we should agree to live together again and help each other along as we used to."

"That's jest what I've been thinkin of," said John.

"I guess we should both fare the better for it," said Jonathan.

"I reckon we should," said John.

Well, the upshot of the matter this time was, that the next day the boys on both sides were at work tearing down the high fence.

"And now, Mr. Cheerman," said Uncle Joshua, lowering his voice, "seeing how things did work in one case, and judging from that how they would be pretty likely to work in another case, I move that our Delegate to Congress shall be instructed—

Firstly, to vote against Jonathan's putting up the signboard. But if it is put up,

Secondly, to vote against John's putting up the high fence. But, if the fence is put up,

Thirdly, to vote for pulling it down again as quick as possible, without waiting for both sides to get a lickin first."

Here Bill Johnson jumped up, and slapped his hand down on the bench so hard that it made the house ring again, and says he, "I second that motion, Mr. Cheerman; and I move that Uncle Joshua Downing shall be our Delegate to Congress."

No sooner said than done; the instructions and the Delegate was all carried at once by a unanimous vote.

So I remain, your old friend,
MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, December 10, 1849.

☞Not having received the Message of the President in time for insertion this week, we have given an excellent letter from Major Downing. His allusions to the question of Slavery, under the name of THISTLES, and the consequences of its agitation, are ably depicted. We need not ask for the letter a perusal, as the Major has always been a great favorite with our readers.

☞We are happy to state that the rumor prevalent of Dr Nes' serious illness was incorrect. He was in his seat at Washington on Monday, and voted for the Whig candidate for Speaker.

Taxables of Adams County.

The Assessors of Adams county have just finished, in conformity with law, taking a census of the Taxables, Deaf and Dumb, Blind and Slaves in the County. The following is their report—showing an increase of 407 since 1842

	Taxables.	D. & D.	Blind.	Slaves
Gettysburg,	451			
Cumberland,	268	1	2	
Germany,	255			
Oxford,	185			
Huntington,	406	1		
Latimore,	237	2	2	
Hamiltonban,	335		3	
Liberty,	156			
Hamilton,	258			
Menallen,	587	1	1	
Straban,	327			
Franklin,	389			
Conowago,	187			
Tyrone	191		1	
Mountjoy,	227			
Mountpleasant,	367			
Reading,	260	3		1
Berwick,	180			
Freedom,	105			
Union,	220			
	5619	8	9	1
In 1842,	5212	9	5	1
Increase	407			

☞Rev LUTHER F ALBERT recently of the Gettysburg Theological Seminary has accepted a call from the Lutheran Congregation at Bellefonte, Pa.

☞The Rev G W MUSGRAVE, D D Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Baltimore has been elected Coordinate Secretary of the board of Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian Church

☞The celebrated Tom Thumb took the pledge from Father Mathew [illegible] his recent [illegible] New England. The little man, who [illegible] the desk while Father Mathew [illegible] that he would [illegible] or—[illegible] the pledge [illegible] Mathew [illegible] reports he spent in New England

☞Chevalier Belmont the wealthy agent of the Rothschilds in New York, was married on Wednesday week to the fascinating and accomplished Miss Slidell daughter of Com Perry.—He made an independent settlement on the lady before marriage of a million of dollars! At least we see [illegible] the papers

☞[illegible] New York achieved [illegible] a victory at the recent election The majority in favor of the new free school law was [illegible]

Congress.

On Monday last, the first session of the Thirty-first Congress commenced at Washington.

In the Senate were present the Vice President of the U. States and 41 Senators

In the House of Representatives, 223 members were in attendance being with the exception of eight, the entire number of which the House is composed The House then proceeded to ballot for a Speaker but after four ballots, being unable to make a choice, adjourned until Tuesday The following were the ballotings

	1st bal.	2d	3d	4th
Cobb of Ga (dem)	103	102	102	102
Winthrop of Mass. (whig)	96	96	96	96
Gentry, of Tenn do.	6	8	6	6
Wilmot, of Pa. (F Soil)	8	6	7	7
Scattering,	8	9	10	10

On Tuesday the balloting was resumed; and after 6 more ballots, without making a choice, the House adjourned until Wednesday. The following was the result of the 10th ballot

Cobb,	99
Winthrop,	97
Wilmot,	9
Gentry,	6
Scattering,	13

On Wednesday, four more ballots were had, without a choice. The 14th ballot was as follows

Winthrop,	99
Cobb,	89
Potter,	10
Richardson,	8
Root,	7
Gentry,	5
Scattering,	5

Four more unsuccessful ballots were had on Thursday. The 18th ballot was as follows.

Winthrop,	100
Cobb,	63
Richardson,	26
Potter,	18
Tuck,	9
Gentry,	5
Scattering,	3

Necessary to a choice 113.

The House was again unsuccessful in choosing a Speaker on Friday. The last trial was as follows:

Winthrop,	102
Cobb,	65
Richardson,	23
Potter,	18
Wilmot,	7
Gentry,	5
Scattering,	5

The Senate does no business on account of the non-organization of the House; neither can the Message of the President be delivered.

☞A democratic caucus was held on Friday evening to nominate a new candidate for Speaker, but adjourned without nominating. Mr. Cobb was formally withdrawn.

☞The Postmaster General, in his annual report accompanying the President's Message, recommends a uniform rate of letter postage of five cents for all distances.

Death of Gen. Clinch.

General Duncan M. Clinch, formerly of the U. S. Army, and who served with distinction in the war with Great Britain in 1812, and in the Florida War, died at Macon, Geo., on the 27th ult., after an illness of nine days. After the Florida war he resigned his commission in the Army, and subsequently was a Representative in Congress from Georgia. Recently he was the Whig candidate for Governor of that State. He was a brave soldier and a noble hearted man.

☞The Hon. WM. R KING and Hon. JEREMIAH CLEMENS have been elected to the Senate of the U. States from the State of Alabama.—The latter is classed as a Taylor Democrat.

☞Col. WEBB, the new Charge to Austria, sailed from New York on the 1st inst., in the ship Yorkshire, for Liverpool

Slave escapes in Delaware have grown so frequent, that a number of the slaveholders in the southern part of the State have sold their slaves to the South. The Wilmington papers tell us that ten Delaware slaves passed through that city last week and the week previous, four from Maryland

☞Rev. Mr Andrews of the Presbytery of Ohio, the first who established a religious periodical west of the Alleghenies, has recently deceased at Pittsburg.

☞The dwelling house of Mr John Ludwig, two miles from Shrewsbury, York county, was destroyed by fire on Friday night week It was a large two story stone house

☞Mr. ABRAM YOST, of Dillersville, Lancaster county, was walking on the railroad on Wednesday week near Dillersville, when he discovered a train of cars coming towards him, and stepped on the other track to avoid it At the same moment a train of cars was approaching from an opposite direction which he did not see He was knocked down and the whole train passed over him completely severing his head from his body and otherwise mangling his body in a most shocking manner He was about 65 years of age

Graham's Magazine

The January number is already on our table, [illegible] as usual with magnificent embellishments, and interesting original articles There are nine splendid steel engravings besides a number of others The number of pages is 96 There is a handsome steel engraving of Gen. Montgomery which is the first of a series of the Generals of the Revolution Graham stands high among [illegible] and spares no pains nor expense [illegible] very [illegible] with great [illegible]

Sartain's Magazine,

[illegible] in advance of the regular time of publication It is a splendid [illegible] an unusual number of embellishments, there being no less than NINE [illegible] almost every [illegible] Mezz [illegible] out of others. There are no less than 101 pages [illegible] Philadelphia, five copies can be procured

☞There has been great excitement at Boston for the last two weeks, caused by the sudden and mysterious appearance of Dr. Parkman, a well known and highly-esteemed physician. He was a man of immense wealth and a large reward was offered for his discovery. On the 1st inst. the mutilated remains of a body supposed to be his, were found in a secret recess of the Massachusetts Medical College, entering which building he had last been seen alive The recess was directly under the room of Dr. Webster, the distinguished Professor of Chemistry in Harvard College, and some suspicious circumstances led to the arrest of this individual on the charge of the murder Dr. Webster has held a high rank in society, and has been remarkable for the amiability of his disposition. His arrest has occasioned the most intense and painful excitement in the community; and the military have been ordered out nightly to prevent a popular out-break. The coroner's inquest commenced its session on Wednesday, and is conducted privately. The circumstances are very strong against Professor Webster; but his friends still hope that something may arise to show his innocence. Only part of the body has been found; the rest, it is thought, was consumed by fire, as some artificial teeth, and part of the jawbone, identified by the dentist as being Dr. Parkman's, were found among the ashes in the grate. We refrain from publishing any of the shocking details until the report of the Inquest.

☞The wife of Professor Webster, of Boston, is a niece of Mr. Prescott, the celebrated historian. His family now consists of a wife and four daughters, the youngest 16 and the eldest 23, who is married to the present Consul at Fayal. The family, as may well be supposed, are in the deepest distress.

☞On the 26th ult. Mrs J. G Miller, wife of Major Miller, of the Army, now in Florida, and daughter of Hon. John Norvell, of Michigan, arrived at the Eagle Hotel, Niagara Falls, accompanied by her 2 boys—one 4 and the other 6 years old. That night her bonnet was found on the bridge, and her shawl tied to the railing, and a ringlet of her hair, her gold watch, wedding-ring, &c., with three letters, were found in her room, one addressed to her husband, another to her father, and the third to the proprietor of the hotel, as follows:

To the Proprietor of the Eagle Hotel:

My mind is made up. I have no wish to live any longer. I shall go where my body shall never be recovered No one shall gaze on my mangled remains. Please take care of my two little boys till they can be sent to Detroit, where their grand-parents reside. They are the sons of Major Miller, of the army, now in Florida, and grand-sons of the Hon. John Norvell, of Detroit, Michigan. Please forward my letters and protect my children till some of their relatives can come for them.

MRS. J. G. MILLER.

Of course it was generally believed that she had committed suicide by throwing herself from the bridge over the Falls; but subsequent developments show that it was all a sham to cover an elopement. A man who gave his name as Blakemer, came to Buffalo, a few days before, and on Monday hired a horse and buggy, and returned on Tuesday with a lady answering the description of Mrs. Miller, and started off with her in the morning train. They were arrested at Syracuse, N. Y. a day or two after.—This lamentable affair has plunged her relatives into the deepest distress.

☞On Tuesday last, five masons who were at work upon the scaffolding at the Depot in Chambersburg, were precipitated to the earth, some 30 feet, by the giving way of the scaffold. Four of them were but slightly injured, while the fifth, a man named Keilly, from Harrisburg, was so seriously injured that he is scarcely expected to recover.

☞William Edenbaugh, of Shippensburg, in this State, was tried and convicted at the late term of the Court of Montgomery county, Md., for "conspiring to take off a slave," and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the county jail, and to pay a fine of five hundred dollars.

☞Information has been received at Washington, that Lieut. M. P. Harrison, of the 5th Infantry, (grandson of the late President of that name,) was killed by Indians near the Colorado river, in Texas, on the 7th of October. He had ridden out from camp on the afternoon of that day alone, for the purpose of ascertaining the proper road No Indian signs had previously been seen, and no Indians were supposed to be near. He was found pierced in many places with arrows, and shot, as is supposed, with his own pistol He is much lamented.

☞Quite a stir in the political pot has been raised about some extracts which have found their way to the printers from the diary of the late J Q Adams It seems from these extracts that Mr Adams' views on slavery trace a long way back and that the existence of slavery is not in conformity with his views of the Constitution, or rather the Declaration of Independence.—These extracts have been permitted to see light at an unfortunate time. The whole Union is about being shaken to its very centre on this very subject and these remarks will be laid hold of by abolitionists in defence of their opinions, and by the South as the doctrines of the whole North Every day the cloud gets larger and blacker. Senators are beset on every side as they proceed to the seat of government for their opinions, and such as believe in the doctrine of instruction, are in a very perplexing situation Gen Cass is instructed by the Legislature of Michigan, and he must either abandon the platform of the Nicholson letter and go for the proviso or resign It cannot be supposed for one moment that one so firmly democratic on the subject of instruction can wilfully persist in keeping his seat and oppose the instructions of his Legislature The slavery question is going to be brought upon the carpet in the early part of the Session and the Southern democrats will allow no flinching by the dough faced [illegible] in the [illegible] from the North How some of them are going to stand the battle is hard to foresee—they must either vote in opposition to the [illegible] and wishes of their constituents, or resign.—LANCASTER EXAM.

[illegible] Lane of Indiana Ex Commissioner of the General Land Office died in Cincinnati a few days ago

☞Contrary to expectation, the House of Representatives of Ohio had no difficulty in organizing. The Democrats and Free Soilers united and elected all the officers, and admitted the Democratic members who were illegally elected from Cincinnati. In the Senate there is no prospect of an immediate organization — Both members from Hamilton claim seats, and ask to be sworn in. There is a great deal of warm and animated discussion on both sides.

☞The City Mills at Rochester, N. Y., owned by Gen. Beach, were crushed on Monday night last under the weight of wheat stored in the upper loft. There were 110,000 bushels in the mill, all of which went down to the river below, and is a total loss. About one-half of the building is entirely ruined.

☞On Thursday last, by order of the Senate of the U. States, a man was arrested, who was suspected, from certain circumstances, of a design to assassinate or do some serious injury to the Hon. Henry Clay. He was evidently deranged.

☞A bloody rencontre took place in the street at St. Louis, on Monday last, between Mr. Newton Weimer, brother of the late Postmaster, and James S. Thomas, Esq., broker.—Several shots were fired. Thomas was shot in the breast, and is dangerously wounded, but may recover. Weimer was shot through the body, and died in the evening.

☞Mr. George W. Cook, of Newmarket, Frederick county, whilst running a quarter mile race near Frederick, on Tuesday week, was thrown from his horse, and so much injured that he died the following night. He was a native of the north, and had no relatives in Frederick county.

☞A man named Wm. Woodward has been convicted at Norfolk of forgery, and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. There are still 79 distinct charges against him, on which the Grand Jury have found bills! He has a beautiful prospect before him.

☞Miss Cornelia Scott, daughter of General Scott, was married on the 27th ult., to Major H. L. Scott, aid de camp to the Commander in Chief, at the residence of the General, in Eighth Street, New York.

☞There is a gentleman in Baltimore who pays for 1,000 copies of a work of 176 pages, (published by the American Tract Society,) for gratuitous distribution in Maryland; and has also ordered 10,000 copies for distribution in other parts of the U. States, so that 11,000 copies are put in circulation by one citizen!

☞Memorials are in circulation in Carroll county, Md., for the grant of a charter for the establishment of a new Bank at Westminster, with a capital of $300,000.

☞Private letters from Europe refer to an extensive organization for a new revolutionary movement, to be commenced at Paris and Geneva on the same day. Such a scheme has been for a long time in preparation, but the conspirators are narrowly watched by the French government, and any fresh attempt to disturb public tranquility would be immediately put down.

☞At the courtsmartial held in Vienna, for the trial of Hungarian patriots, no less than 1,619 sentences were pronounced!

Mr. Henry Yerby, of Old Town, Ark., was brutally murdered on the 9th ult., while gunning on his plantation, by two of his negroes. The guilt of the negroes being satisfactorily established, they were taken, tied to a tree, and burned to death. Shocking!

☞Mr. Jacob Hays was, on Monday last, sworn in as High Constable of the City of New York, for the forty-ninth time. He has held it uninterruptedly since 1801. He is now in his 80th year.

Hungarian Colony in America.—The fate of the Hungarian exiles, who are now in Hamburgh, was decided through the direct mediation of the American Ambassador in London; Klapka has selected in five different parts of the North of the United States, a large space of land, where he will establish a Hungarian colony. The price of the land is very moderate. The ex-Governor of the city of Comorn, Niazy, was to leave for America on the 15th of November, in company with a geometer, who will select the finest and most advantageous country, and will immediately proceed to its division. The other Magyars, and Klapka himself, will sail for New York on board of the ship Franklin.

The Butcher, Haynau.—Haynau, the Austrian butcher, is between sixty and seventy years of age. According to a correspondent of the New-York Commercial, he is a natural son of an elector of Hesse Cassel, whose name is held in infamous recollection throughout Germany, not only for sensual vices, but for the fact of his having shipped off his subjects in consideration of subsidies from England, to serve in our American war. He was afterward obliged to fly from his territory, during the French invasion, and the circumstance of his depositing his ill-gotten treasure with the grandfather of the present Rothschilds was the foundation of the fortune of that family. But let Haynau's ancestors be who or what they may, *his* name and *his* deeds will go down to the latest posterity, alike reviled and execrated with an everlasting curse.

In Emily township, Canada, George Green, aged 11 years, murdered Margaret O'Connor, about 5 years old, with a hoe, and buried her very cunningly at the foot of a tree; he pretended that a bear had carried her off, but was suspected and the body found. The two children were orphans living in the family of Mr. Roman, and were sent into the field to dig potatoes. The little monster confessed the deed.

Mr. Clay.

The warm reception given to Mr. Clay wherever he goes, proves (says the Virginia Free Press,) that there exists for him affection which neither time nor adverse fortune can quench or even diminish. It requires no note of preparation to bring crowds around him. Men, women and children all congregate to see him—and if he were in the Presidential chair, he could not receive as many unmistakeable evidences of true respect.

We are told that when he entered the Senate on Monday last, the Senators gathered around him as children are wont to do when a long-absent parent appears. The grapple of hands and the exchange of salutations were most firm and cordial—and every spectator was touched with the affecting character of the scene.

☞The barn and stable of Mr. G. M. Oyster, a mile from the Capitol, at Washington, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. A quantity of corn, also a carriage and carryall, were burnt —loss 4,500—no insurance.

☞A destructive fire broke out in Pugh & Co.'s Pork-packing establishment, in Cincinnati, on last Friday afternoon, which in a few minutes communicated to Stag & Shay's; and in one hour two of the largest houses in the city were a heap of ruins. Messrs. Pugh's establishment was filled with provisions, including 3,000 dressed hogs, all of which were lost. There was an immense stock of hams in Stag & Shay's establishment. The loss it is impossible to estimate.

☞The notorious Dr. Mills, who was tried at Harrisburg for seducing three sisters, was convicted, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Dauphin penitentiary. The villain, it should have been for life.

☞President Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, his wife, have been made life members of the American Sunday School Union, through the subscriptions of the Sunday School children of Charleston, S. C. The President, in reply, says:

I beg to express our high appreciation of the favor by which we are made members of that most beneficent and useful Institution, and must ask you to convey to the little children, from whom it is derived, the great gratification we feel at this delicate token of their recollection and esteem. May they, with God's blessing, become good members of society, and thus show the excellence of the religious training which they now enjoy.

Southern Convention.

A Military People.—The Legislature of South Carolina has adopted a resolution sanctioning the call for a Convention of the Southern States, by Mississippi, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., on the first Monday in June next. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the Governor, who, in his late message, declared that "hereafter South Carolina must exist as a military people," as so "long as the Union endures there is to be no peace for the slaveholder."

☞A monstrous rhinoceros, the finest living specimen ever brought to this country, arrived at Philadelphia last week from Calcutta. It occupied some 50 men and two or three drays, to move his majesty from the wharves to the Zoological Institute on Walnut street.

The Indian War on Lake Superior.—The Detroit Bulletin of the 24th ult., announces that the Quebec Mining Company had surrendered their mines to a body of about 150 Indians and half breeds, who surrounded them without their knowledge, and being supplied with 2 pieces of artillery, planned such an attack that the miners could offer no resistance. A British steamer had been despatched to the depot in Georgian Bay for regular troops to drive off the Indians.

Criminal Trials in Indiana.—In Indiana, power is given to the jury to fix the punishment of he convicted. The jury in the case of Merril Young, tried at Indianapolis last week for murder, rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced him to two years hard labor in the State prison.

New York Common Schools.—The annual report of the New York City Schools shows that 96,658 children are taught, of whom 2,423 are colored.

The Mauch Chunk Water Works have been finished. The force of the water is sufficient to extinguish a fire without the aid of the fire engines.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

New-York, Dec. 7.

The steamer Crescent City arrived here this afternoon from Chagres, with dates to the 2d Nov. from San Francisco. She brings no less than $1,000,000 of gold dust as freight, besides about $400,000 in the hands of the passengers.

She brings 160 passengers, including the Minister from the King of the Sandwich Islands.

The accounts from California continue encouraging—such as will by no means check the tide of emigration. The health of the miners was generally good, excepting occasional attacks of dysentery, of a very light character.

There continued to be large arrivals of emigrants from the U. States and Europe, and over 100 vessels were lying off San Francisco. The overland emigrants were also pouring in very rapidly, many of them having suffered great privations on the route.

The State Constitution of California has been adopted by the Convention.

No less than 1,300 passengers passed through Chagres, on their way to Panama, on the 25th and 26th of October, & about 100 were at Panama waiting passage to San Francisco.

The mutineers who attempted to murder Lieut. Gibson were condemned to death and executed on board the frigate Savannah. It will be recollected they were all foreigners, who shipped at Callao on the outward passage of the schooner Ewing.

The town of San Francisco numbered in population at least 30,000, and the number of persons at the mines is confidently set down at 80,000 persons.

Speech of Hon. Henry Clay.

Delivered at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore.

Gentlemen, I always feel at home in your good State of Maryland. Whether among the Alleghenies or upon the shores of your beautiful Chesapeake, I have ever received that kindness and attention which makes me feel at home. Added to this, also, is another consideration—my better half having been born in Maryland. You have been pleased, gentlemen, to allude to my return to the Senate. I fear you entertain hopes in that connection which can never be realized. I feel, it is true, the same devotion to the public interests, but I feel also the hand of time weighing heavily upon me. Solemn and grave questions will arise during the approaching session of Congress—questions which have already deeply agitated the public mind. You all know that out of the large acquisitions of territories in the west and south-west, there has arisen a question which has caused much excited discussion—I allude to the question of Slavery.

In my humble judgment, gentlemen, both parties who are so clamorous upon that question are in error. One contends that without an enactment of Congress preventing slavery the institution will take root in those territories—the other contending the unconstitutionality of any such act depriving them of moving their slaves thither. In my opinion, both are practically wrong, inasmuch as the question evidently settles itself. Slavery can never exist in those territories—the climate, the soil, and the industrial pursuits of the people all forbid it.

I am perhaps going too far, gentlemen, in expressing myself so freely upon public affairs on an occasion like this. But for your allusion to them in your letter to me, I should probably not have done so. My views on these questions are altogether conservative.

There is one point, however, on which I feel at liberty to express myself fully—I allude to the union of the States. This, gentlemen, is in my view paramount to all others. There is none of sufficient importance to be considered in connection with it. Under all circumstances and in every event I shall labor for its perpetuity. Let the storm come from what quarter it may, I shall be prepared to meet it and stand by our glorious confederacy.

[Here Mr. Clay arose to his full height, and became unusually animated, communicating the fire of his eloquence and enthusiasm to the entire audience, who gave vent to their feelings in the most deafening applause.]

Mr. Clay continued—I look upon the dissolution of the Union as being productive of every possible evil that could befall us as a nation. Our country would need no historian. The history of Greece would be her history. Entangling foreign alliances, internal commotions of every character, would speedily follow. Some daring military chieftain or chieftains would arise and play the part of a Philip or an Alexander. We should be involved in wars, wars, wars—wars, most bloody and devastating, would be entailed upon us. I trust in God, gentlemen, that such a time may never arrive; and my untiring efforts shall be directed against it.

Gentlemen, I have already said more than I intended, (here were many cries of go on! go on!) I hope you will receive these remarks as coming from my heart; and gentlemen, in conclusion, I thank you for your warm reception and kind attentions.

Mr. Clay was listened to throughout with profound attention, and his remarks frequently elicited enthusiastic applause.

The above speech written out from memory, is believed to be in substance what Mr. Clay said on the occasion, excepting that it falls short of the beauty and eloquence given to it by the distinguished author.

The New Minister from Great Britain.—The arrival of Sir Henry Bulwer, the newly appointed Minister from Great Britain to the United States, is awaited by some with the expectation that it will signalize the beginning of a serious controversy between the two Governments in relation to the Nicaragua question.—In other quarters, however, where better information, we should hope, prevails, the opinion is expressed quite confidently that the British ambassador comes with a conciliatory disposition and under instructions to approach the subject in dispute with the most friendly feelings.—"Sir Henry Bulwer, we apprehend," says the Liverpool Times, "will be empowered to settle the misunderstanding on any terms that may appear the best calculated to carry out the junction of the two oceans—a scheme which will require great energy and an enormous outlay."

To accomplish the junction of the two oceans is indeed the thing to be mainly regarded. The canal, when completed, will be open to the commerce of all nations alike; and in view of that important benefit to the world, the question of local sovereignty along the route of the work becomes a very small matter.—The only point to be guarded against is that no government shall have the right to make a monopoly of a route in which so many and such great interests are concerned. The contract which the State of Nicaragua has made with the American company is as liberal as could be desired. England can make no just complaints against the enforcement of it.

Clergymen Defeated.—The Rev. Dr. Winans, of Mississippi, and the Rev. Mr. Stewart, of Louisiana, were both candidates for Congress, at the recent elections in their respective States. Their defeat is considered a certain proof that the people deem it more important to keep good preachers at home than to send them to Congress.

The schr. Nancy, from Wiscasset, for Boston, went on shore at Plum Island on Monday last. It is supposed that all hands perished. Among the passengers were several females.

Danger of Using Chloroform.—A melancholy accident, which occurred recently in Glasgow, Scotland, from the use of Chloroform, is related by the London Medical Times. Dr. Adams, resident physician to the Clyde street hospital, having occasion to use chloroform, inhaled it himself, to try its strength, but without any serious consequences; repeating, however, this experiment, and incautiously increasing the dose, the effect was fatal; he fell back and immediately expired.

Awful Shipwreck and Suffering.—The English papers give detailed accounts of the shipwreck and suffering of the crew of the brig South Stockton, of New Castle. She was waterlogged at sea, and everything swept from the decks. The men now took to the tops, and made a cover of canvass around them, to save them as much as possible from the severity of the weather. In this state they remained 11 days without any subsistence, excepting a small quantity of water, when one of them died; they were under the necessity of eating a small portion of their companion.—They continued dropping one by one till they were all dead but Robert Hogg, chief mate, and Henry Leslie, second mate, who sustained themselves by eating small portions of their companions, and drinking their blood. They were in this deplorable situation for 25 days, when, on the 5th of November, the Helen Thompson succeeded in putting out a boat, and bringing the sufferers on board in a very exhausted state. Everything was done for them that prudence could suggest, and which would tend to their recovery. The chief mate recovered very fast, but the second mate still remains in a very poor state of health, having very sore hands and feet, from which he will take considerable time to recover.

Horrible Death.—On Sunday morning last, a free negro girl, named Sally Potts, came to her death in a shocking manner. On Friday night previous, about 11 o'clock, some one entered her house, and while she was asleep, saturated her clothes with spirits of turpentine, and then set her on fire. On awaking, she immediately rushed out of the house, and as one of the witnesses stated, in a blaze which reached to the eaves of a one story house. After great suffering she died, as above stated—a jury of inquest, after diligent labor of two days, returned a verdict in accordance with the above. No clue has as yet been found, leading to the discovery of the fiend who perpetrated the act.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Aurora.*

Curious Affair.—A female boarding school on the frontier of Poland, in the town of Kalisch, has been put under arrest for insurrectionary movements. It is announced to the highest tribunals at Warsaw, that there has been detected a dangerous political agitation among certain young girls, and they have appointed a special commission at Kalisch to look into the matter. About 40 of the pupils of the female seminary of Madame Fullerborn, a very large institution, have been brought up for examination, but nothing of any importance has yet been discovered; some patriotic songs, national poems and dances were taken into possession. The commission consists of a Russian colonel and several police officers.

Removal of Florida Indians.—Intelligence has been received at the Department in Washington, that Bowlegs and Sam Jones have appointed another consultation with General Twiggs at Fort Chok-ko-nek-la, on Pease creek, on the 15th December. The prevailing opinion is that the Seminoles have concluded to accept the offers of our Government, and emigrate to the West.

Heavy Damages.—Insecure Signs.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Daniel Moore obtained a verdict against George W. Watson, for damages sustained by the plaintiff by the falling, during a gust of wind, of a sign from the top of defendant's house, as the plaintiff was passing. Moore was so injured that his leg had to be amputated above the knee joint.—Verdict for plaintiff for $3,000, by consent of parties, Mr. Watson having from the first paid humane attention to the sufferer.

Capt. Orrick's Company.—The Westminster Carrollonian says that a letter from Joseph Webster, one of Capt. Orrick's company, dated at San Francisco, Sept. 28, says that their company has determined not to go to the mines, believing that more money can be realized by chopping and selling wood, which is worth $30 per cord, and was believed would raise to $50 during the winter. The company has realized about $5,000 above expenses, and all were in good spirits.

German Citizen Soldiers.—There must be some thousand German troops in New York city. Two or three companies of cavalry are composed entirely of German grocers who occupy corner stores everywhere. The Germans are generally soldiers, and having felt oppression at home, they are great republicans, and generally industrious and frugal citizens.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Laudanum Drinking is almost as common among the poorer classes in the English country towns, as opium eating is in China. In many towns, the chemists prepare a large pitcher of laudanum and water, which they deal in penny worths or more, and which is swallowed with as much gusto as a dram.

A contemporary announcing the marriage of an editor, says he was always of the opinion that editors had just as good a right to starve some man's daughter as anybody else.

Unusual.—It is remarked as something unusual, that there is not, in the present House of Representatives, at Washington, a single member of the name of Smith. To balance this, however, there are no less than 5 Kings.

Progress of the Age!—An anti-slavery meeting at Oberlin, Ohio, is "full of joy at the declining state of American religion."

ASSESSMENTS FOR 1850.

IN pursuance of the Act of Assembly passed the 27th day of July, 1842, the following statement is hereby published by the Commissioners of Adams County; which exhibits the amount, description and value of the Real and Personal Property, Trades, Occupations & Professions, made taxable by the several Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth;

Attest—J. Aughinbaugh, *Clerk.* [Dec. 10—3t]

JACOB KING,
J. G. MORNINGSTAR,
J. MUSSELMAN, Jn., } *Commissioners of Adams County.*

Bor'h & Townships.	Aml. of Real Estate 3 mills State, 2½ " County.	Amt. of Live Stock, 3 mills State, 2½ " County.	Money Matters, 3 mills State, 2½ " County.	Dom'c Bank Stock, 2½ mills County.	For'n Bank Stock, 3 mills State, 2½ " County.	Prof. & Occupation, 2½ mills County.	Prof. & Occ'n over $200, 1 per ct. State.	Salaries & Em. over $300, 2 per ct State.	Excess Furn. over $300, 5 mills State.	Carriages, 1 per ct. State, 2½ mills County.	Tax on Watches.
Borough of Gettysburg,	182,196	3,963	76,890	16,310		50,590	4550	1300	900	1,365	$30 75
Cumberland township,	252,653	15,342	12,087	2,010		9,295	450			2,085	
Germany	143,530	4,441	28,891	4,018	154	7,865	100			1,500	2 75
Oxford	179,060	6,680	68,704	11,521	950	18,565	50		80	1,415	
Huntington	219,565	13,631	34,341	1,790		10,565			300	2,207	5 00
Latimore	138,711	10,495	28,427	900		8,075				1,578	1 00
Hamiltonban	250,412	13,965	16,896	729		15,859				1,915	
Liberty	131,921	8,273	16,752	540		4,590				1,475	
Hamilton	183,310	9,031	46,996	2,180	100	11,440				1,825	
Menallen	290,578	24,279	26,507	800		16,230				3,825	
Straban	216,455	17,057	35,711	1,813		11,940				1,590	
Franklin	221,318	22,386	26,776	200		11,940				1,590	
Conowago	201,224	8,418	36,729	966		6,161				1,490	
Tyrone	142,712	9,464	6,139			5,079				1,175	
Mountjoy	163,189	10,602	21,819	600		5,514				1,165	
Mountpleasant	258,290	16,498	27,569	1,300		8,700				2,010	
Reading	214,843	14,216	34,258	900		7,020				1,854	
Berwick	99,000	4,362	20,766			6,840				680	
Freedom	82,159	6,173	11,561	225		3,939				730	
Union	207,633	8,927	22,955	1,500		5,445				937	
	3792,899	231,850	601,715	47,692	1104	218,143	5250	1300	1380	34,063	$54 50

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	-	-	4 75 to 4 87
Wheat,	-	-	1 00 to 1 02
Rye,	-	-	55 to 56
Corn,	-	-	55 to 60
Oats,	-	-	30 to 32
Beef Cattle,	-	-	4 00 to 6 25

The Kansas Indians.—The interpreter of a chief and several braves of the Kansas tribe, who were passing through this place on their way to Washington, to have a talk with their great white father, General Taylor, ran off with all their money, leaving them ignorant of our language, and totally destitute, in our midst. They spent last night in the watch house, as they had no other place to shelter them, and are in a state of destitution, which appeals strongly to the feelings of our charitable citizens. We understand that General Morehead has offered them a passage gratuitously to Brownsville, and a small sum would take them to Washington.—*Pittsburg Gaz.*

Affairs in Mexico.—Affairs are quiet in Mexico, under the popular Administration of Herrera, or rather of his Secretary of war, Arista. The people have grown sick of wars and revolutions, and pronunciamentos have lost their charms. Several small efforts have been made at revolutions, but they signally failed, by the energy and promptitude of Arista, who is daily acquiring a popularity which will, no doubt, secure him the succession to the Presidency. The friends of Santa Anna, who have been endeavoring to create a sentiment in his favor, have encountered insurmountable obstacles in the popularity and vigor of Arista. It is the opinion that Santa Anna can never resume in Mexico the position he once occupied.

Reward of Gallantry.—The Cincinnati Times says: On a recent trip of the Ben Franklin from Louisville to Cincinnati, she landed at Westport to put off a young German girl and her father, who was old and decrepit. As they were walking the plank the girl became giddy and fell into the river. Cardinal Byington, who was going on shore with them, without hesitation jumped in after her, and her father did the same. The father, instead of lending her any aid, would have been drowned but for the exertions of Mr. Killum, the mate, and one of the firemen of the boat, who got the yawl down in time to save him. In the fullness of the old man's heart, he offered his daughter in marriage to either Cardinal or the mate; but, as they both happened to be married men, they were compelled to decline the generous offer.

Dr. Parkman was one of the most liberal founders of the Massachusetts Medical College. He gave the land to the value of $10,000, on which it stands, and had the Professorship of Surgery named after him. It seems almost incredible that he should meet with assassination in that same institution at the hands of one of its professors.

The Domestic Ant is said to have increased in London to so great an extent as to have engaged the attention of the scientific in schemes for its destruction. It has also spread to a considerable extent in Philadelphia.

Four ships recently started from Liverpool together, and arrived off N. York together, having never lost sight of one another during the passage.

MARRIED,

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Dr. Baugher, Mr. James Waugh, to Miss Mary C. Hoffman —both of Cumberland township.

In York, on the 25th of August last, by the Rev. James Bowen, Mr Robert D. Armor, of this place, to Miss Adelia M. Armour, of Baltimore.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Sechler, Mr. Solomon Schwartz, to Miss Margaretta Basehoar—both of this county.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. S. Gutelius, Mr. John Shelly, (merchant,) to Miss Margaretta Ann, daughter of Mr. John Sacks—all of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Jacob Shelly, to Miss Lucinda Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. George Fieser—all of this county.

On the 30th of October, by the Rev. J. N. Burket, S. Addison Irvin, Esq., Counsellor at law, of Oregon, Ogle county, Ill., (formerly of this county,) to Miss Matilda M. Moller, of Ogle county, Ill.

TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his Property, situated on South Baltimore-street, Gettysburg. The property consists of a



Brick Dwelling-House,

and Garden Lot, and a small Barn, and 1 Acre & 89 Perches of Land. The house is large and commodious, attached to which is a well of water, a cistern, smoke-house, and milk-house. A number of choice Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c. is on the Lot.

Any person wishing to see the property, will please call on Moses M'Clean, Esq. who will show the same, and make known the terms, which will be easy and accommodating.

☞If the Property is not sold before the 1st of January, it will then be for Rent from the 1st of April next.

JAMES C. WATSON.
Dec. 3. tf

COLLECTORS, TAKE NOTICE.

THE Collectors of Taxes in the different Townships of Adams County, are hereby notified that they will be required to settle up their duplicates on or before *Tuesday the 1st day of January next*—on which day the Commissioners will meet at their office to give the necessary exonerations.

JACOB KING,
J. G. MORNINGSTAR,
JOHN MUSSELMAN, Jn. } *Comm'rs.*

Attest—J. Aughinbaugh, *Clerk.*
Dec. 3. td

NOTICE.

THE account of John N. Graft, one of the Trustees of GEORGE GILLILAND, a Lunatic, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and said Court has appointed Thursday the 27th of December, inst., for the hearing and confirmation of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

JOHN PICKING, Proth'y.
Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 3, 1849 } te.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

NEW ARRIVAL!

Plaid Long Shawls, at		$7 50
"	"	5 50
Bay State	"	5 00

and from that down. Also, a fine lot of *Cashmeres* Ladies, call at KURTZ's Corner before purchasing elsewhere.
Dec. 3. tf

NOTICE.

GEORGE ARNOLD has purchased the entire right of **Powell's Patent Clover Huller and Cleaning Machine,** for the Townships of *Germany* and *Mountjoy.*
Gettysburg, Nov. 26. tf

NOTICE.

Estate of John Hartzell, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN HARTZELL, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Butler township, he hereby gives notice to all those indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

GEO. J. HARTZELL, *Adm'r.*
Nov. 5. 6t

DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER, is one of the most common, as well as the most formidable diseases known to American physicians. It has in no sense failed to attract the closest attention from the Faculty in all quarters of the Union. Still, however, thousands annually perish, and thousands more are made to feel life burdensome by this disease.—The proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills feel confident that they offer to the afflicted a remedy which time has tested, and has never failed of success when a fair trial has been given it. Call and purchase a box.

For sale by
Samuel H. Buehler, Gettysburg;
Galbraith & Knouss, Arendtsville;
John McKnight, Bendersville;
Jacob S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg;
Holleinger & Ferree, York Springs;
Jacob Aulabaugh, Hampton;
J. S. Hilbebrand, East Berlin;
H. Shriver, Littlestown.
Dec. 10. 3t

Printing of every descrip-
Neatly and expeditiously executed at

Letter from Maj. Jack Downing.

MASON AND DIXON'S SIDE OF SALT RIVER, October 25, 1849.

MY DEAR MR. RICHIE: To-morrow Uncle Joshua, our Delegate to Congress from this Territory, starts for Washington; and, as I haint writ to you for some time, I thought I would send a few lines by him to let you know how matters are getting along up here. We are talking pretty sharp about forming a State Government, and some are for doing it right off, and sending Senators and Representatives to this Congress. But the majority was in favor of only sending a Delegate now, and waiting to see what Congress will do with the other Territories that are sprouting up round; for, as things now look, we couldn't seem to tell whether a State on Mason and Dixon's side of the river would be allowed to come in. So we called a meeting to choose a Delegate, and to fix up the instructions for him to follow when he gets there.

After the meeting come to order, and Col. Jones was appointed cheerman, Uncle Joshua got up and said the common practice of choosing a Representative or Delegate first, and then tying his hands afterwards with instructions, he didn't think was hardly a fair shake. He thought the instructions ought to be agreed upon first; then if the Representative had a mind to tie his own hands he couldn't blame nobody else for it.—The meeting seemed to take the idea at once, and agreed to go right to work upon the instructions first.

The Cheerman said, "It was evident from the newspapers, and the way things looked at Washington, and all over the country, that this was agoing to be a hot Congress. There was trouble a brewin' about the Wilmot Proviso, and about admitting California as a State; and then that monster, Nullification, that every body thought Gineral Jackson had killed, years and years ago, wasn't by no means dead yet. He seemed to be more alive than ever, and showed ten times as many heads now as he did in Old Hickory's time. He was a hard animal to handle then, as my worthy friend there on my right can testify, for he had a hand in it. (Here the Cheerman pointed to me, and made every body look at me.) I say, says he, if Old Hickory and Major Downing had their hands full to master Nullification, when he was only a young critter and hadn't but one head, the country may well tremble and ask what is to be done with him now that he has growed up so large and tuff, and shows so many heads."

At that Bill Johnson jumped up, as quick as a flash, and says he, "I'll tell you what, Mr. Cheerman, jest send old Rough and Ready arter him, and I'll resk him if he had twenty heads. If he wouldn't scatter and run as fast as Santa Anna did at Bony Vista, I'll pay the toddy."

"Well," said the Cheerman, "that ain't the question before the meeting.—The question is, What instructions shall we give our Delegate about the Wilmot Proviso, and the State of California, and Nullification, and such like troublesome consarns. Gentlemen will please to speak their minds on the subject."

When Col. Jones sot down the whole meeting turned and looked towards Uncle Joshua; for they think he knows more about these matters than any body else in the territory; and besides, he's a considerable speaker when you once get him started. They kept looking and nodding to him, and at last Uncle Joshua got up.

"Mr. Cheerman," says Uncle Joshua, says he, "if you know jest how things work in one case, you can pretty commonly tell pretty near how them same things will work in another case; for I've always obsarved in my life time, that when things worked jest so in one case, them same things would most always work jest so in another case. Now, when I was a boy I knew a case a good deal like this 'ere case you've been speakin about. And if I should tell you and this meeting how things worked out in that case, maybe you could judge better how things will work in this 'ere case, and then you can instruct your Delegate accordingly. The case, Mr. Cheerman, was this: Old Mr. Sam West, a very clever respectable old gentleman—every body used to call him uncle Sam; he was a very stirrin, thrivin man, and a good farmer—he owned a very large farm, and picked up a good deal of property. His oldest son, Jonathan, lived on the northern half of the farm, and his other son, John, lived on the southern half; and they both of 'em had large families growing up around 'em before the old gentleman died. One day, some time before he died, he spoke to his two sons, and said: "Boys, I can't be with you much longer. I shall leave the farm and all the property to you and your children. The farm is under a good way now, and there's a plenty of land for you and your children, and your grandchildren, and great grandchildren; and I charge you to always keep the families together on the farm, and live in peace and help each other along.—There's no knowing what sort of neighbors you may get around you; therefore cling together and take care of each other." The sons promised that they would mind him, and wrote it down in a book, and showed it to the old gentleman, who said he was satisfied and could die in peace.

Well, after the old gentleman was dead and gone, the sons continued to thrive, and prosper, and grow rich.—Their large families had enough to eat, drink, and wear, and a plenty of fat turkeys for Thanksgivin [illegible] Christmas din-ners, and every thing they wanted.—The two brothers carried on the farm, as brothers should do, in peace and harmony, and helped each other along.—What one didn't raise, t'other did, and between 'em they always had enough of every thing. There was only one thing that they ever had any jarring about, and that was *thistles*. John's half of the farm was covered all over with thistles. And from some cause or other, John had a strange fancy for thistles, and would never allow 'em to be dug up or rooted out of his half of the farm. But Jonathan hated the very idea of a thistle; he couldn't bear 'em no how. There used to be some on his part of the farm when it was new, but he kept mowing of 'em down, and diggin of 'em up, and rootin of 'em out, till there wasn't one left.—Jonathan used to talk to John and try to get him to do the same. He told him it was a disgrace to a farm to have thistles on it. But John declared they was the glory of a farm, and no farm could be perfect without thistles. Jonathan said that, besides scratching and hurting every body that come near 'em they would run the land all out, so that it wouldn't produce nothing; and if John kept all them thistles on his farm he would die a poor man at last. John said he wasn't afraid of that; his land was rich enough to produce all he wanted with the thistles on it; and he was sure they gave a higher character and dignity to his family, for they was a sign to every body that passed along the road that the family lived on a good rich farm, that supported 'em without their having to work for it. Things went along in this way for some time. John's children all grew up to be very fond of thistles, and Jonathan's all hated thistles; and if the cousins ever had any sparring or quarrelling it was most always about thistles. At last a squabble broke out between some of John's family and the family of the Silverbuckles. The Silverbuckle family lived on a very large, rich old farm, lying southwest of John's. But as the land where they jined hadn't been cleared up, and the line hadn't been fairly run out, and no marks set up, the boys on each side got into a dispute about the line. The Silverbuckles said the Sams were getting on to their land. [They called 'em all Sams because they were the descendants of old Uncle Sam.] So a whole gang of the Silverbuckles went down and ordered the Sams off, and told 'em to keep on their own land. The Sams said they was on their own land, and they wouldn't stir an inch back.—The quarrel grew so hot that they soon come to blows. John heard the rumpus, and seeing that his boys were in great danger of getting an awful lickin', he called to Jonathan to send over his boys to help lick the Silverbuckles. "Well, now, brother," said Jonathan, "I think your boys have been very foolish to get into this scrape, and I guess they've been more to blame than the Silverbuckles. But, still, as you've got into the difficulty, we'll take hold and help you out of it." So Jonathan called his boys out, and they went over to help John's: and all the Sams went at the Silverbuckles and licked 'em like a sack. They drove 'em back and followed 'em half way over the Silverbuckle farm, thrashing of 'em from house to house, and from field to field, wherever they met them. At last the Silverbuckles give up, and owned themselves licked, and begged the Sams to quit and go home.

Well, the Sams said they were ready enough to do that, but they warnt agoing to have all this trouble for nothin; and they should demand the gold-apple field to pay 'em for their trouble. This was a very valuable field on the northwest end of the Silverbuckle farm, and took its name from an orchard on it which bore very rich gold-colored apples. Them Silverbuckles sot very high by this field, and declared they couldn't part with it no how. But the Sams said they must have it, and they wouldn't stir an inch home till they had a deed of it. The Silverbuckles said they wouldn't give a deed; they acknowledged the Sams was the strongest, and could take it by force, if they'd a mind to; but they declared it would be an everlasting shame and disgrace for them to do it. Oh, the Sams said, we aint no robbers to take a thing by force. We have no idea of taking gold apple field without your consent. We calculate to make a fair bargain of it; and we'll give you $150 for it. The Silverbuckles said no, they wouldn't give a deed. Well, then, said the Sams, you may take your choice—give the deed or take another lickin all round, for one or 'tother you must do.—The Silverbuckles, with bunged eyes and bloody noses, felt as if they was half dead already, and thought they couldn't stand another lickin no how, so they give up and signed the deed voluntarily.

The Sams went home in high glee about their gold apple field, and sot down and talked the matter over; what a fine addition it was to the old farm, and what pleasant garden spots it would make for their children and children's children to live on. And some of Jonathan's boys, who were always wide awake, started right off over to the field, and went to diggin on it. And when they come home they brought bags full of rich gold-colored apples. And when some of John's boys begun to stir round, and talk about going over to dig and build on the apple field, Jonathan spoke to John and said, "Now, brother, I'm entirely willing your boys should go over on to the apple field and dig as much as they are a mind to, and build, and plant, and sow, and reap; but before they go there is one thing that we must have a fair understanding about, and that is, they can't never have no thistles there, for I have made up my mind that there shant never be no thistles allowed to grow on gold-apple field."

At that, John flared right up, and said he never would stand that, for gold-apple field belonged to him as much as it did to Jonathan; and his boys had as good a right to dig there and build there as Jonathan's boys had; and if his boys chose to have thistles there, they had a right to have thistles there, and they should have thistles there. Jonathan declared again that he had made up his mind "that there shant never be no thistles allowed to grow on gold-apple field."

While they was disputing about it one of Jonathan's boys, that had been over on to the field a good deal and knew all about it, come along, and hearing the dispute, he said, "Father, there needn't be any trouble about that, for thistles can't grow there; it aint the right kind of land for thistles and you couldn't never make a thistle grow there if you should try as long as you live."

"So much the better," said Jonathan, "and I'm determined the whole world shall know there aint no thistles there, and shant never be any there; and I'll write it in large letters on a board, and set it up on a post by the side of the road where every body goes along, and the writing shall be, *there shall never be no thistles allowed to grow on gold-apple field.*"

"You will, will you?" says John.

"Yes, I will," says Jonathan.

"Well, then," says John, "I'll tell you what 'tis, brother, if it is the last words I have to speak, if you do that thing I'll split the farm right in tu, and build up a high fence between us, and I'll never have any thing more to do with you the longest day I live."

"I can't help that," said Jonathan; "my mind is made up, and the world shall know that there shant never be no thistles allowed to grow on gold-apple field."

And while their blood was up, Jonathan went to work and put up his signboard, all writ out in large letters. At that, John turned as red as fire, and called his boys and went to work and run a great high fence across the farm between him and Jonathan, so high that they had to get up on a ladder to look over it.—And when 'twas done, John went up on the ladder and looked over, and called out as loud as he could call, "Good by, Jonathan, I've done with you forever." "I can't help that," said Jonathan, "there shant never be no thistles allowed to grow on gold-apple field."

After this the families lived entirely separate, and got along the best way they could, but with much less comfort than they used to have. Some things that Jonathan raised he had as much agin as he knew what to do with, and it rotted on the ground. And some other things that he did n't raise, and wanted very much, was rotting on John's ground.—And jest so 'twas with John on 'tother side of the fence. Things went on in this way a few years, and they didn't know how each other got along. At last one day Jonathan heard John at the top of the ladder, calling most bitterly, "Brother Jonathan, Brother Jonathan, do come; the Silverbuckles are here, lickin my boys half to death, thrashin of 'em with thistles, and scratchin their eyes out. Do come and bring your boys over and help drive 'em away."

"But you've done with us forever," said Jonathan; "and besides, it's too much of a job to get over that fence. I dont see but you'll have to fight your battles out the best way you can. Remember, I always told you that you better weed out them thistles. If you had followed my advice they wouldn't now be scratchin your boys' eyes out; but, instead of that, your boys might now be over along with my boys diggin in the gold-apple field."

"Gold-apple field be hanged!" said John, "I wish I never had heard of it, and then this fence wouldn't a been here to prevent your coming over to help us."

The upshot of the matter was, that John's boys all got a dreadful lickin, which they didn't get over for a long time, and the Silverbuckles carried off as much plunder as they had a mind to, and made John give 'em a deed of a strip of his land.

Some time after this, while Jonathan's boys were busy diggin on gold apple field, the Silverbuckles, who had always been wrathy about that field, agreed with the Goldthread family, who lived south of 'em, and with the family of the Boheas and the Shushons, who lived over 'tother side of the pond, to go together and give Jonathan's boys a lickin and rob the orchards. So down they went in whole flocks and swarms, and the first thing Jonathan's boys knew they were having it rough and tumble, and were getting the worst of it. Jonathan heard the outcry, and ran puffing and sweating down to the high fence, and looked through a crack and called out to John, "Brother John, brother John, the Silverbuckles, and the Goldthreads, and the Boheas, and the Shushons are swarming over on gold-apple field, and fell afoul of my boys, and I'm afraid they'll half kill 'em. Do jest send your boys over to help drive 'em away."

John put his finger up to the side of his nose, and says he, "Brother Jonathan, "I'll tell you what 'tis, my boys are out of the scrape now, and I reckon they better keep out of it. And, besides, they've had one all-fired thrashin lately, and I reckon that's their part." The upshot of the matter this time was, that Jonathan's boys got an awful drubbin, and had their orchards all robbed, and the Silverbuckles, and the Gold threads, and the Boheas, and the Shushons went off with the plunder.

Not long after this Jonathan was walking one day along by the high fence, thinkin and ruminatin, and he thought he would look through the crack and speak to John. And, as he put his face to the crack, John was that minute putting his face to it to speak to Jonathan, and their noses almost hit each other.

"Hullo," said John, "is that you, brother Jonathan? How do you all do to-day? I should like to shake hands with you, but I can't get my hand through this crack, so you must take the will for the deed."

"Well, it seems to be a pity," said Jonathan, "that this fence should stop our shakin hands. Don't you think, brother John, it would be as well if it was out of the way, and we should agree to live together again and help each other along as we used to."

"That's jest what I've been thinkin of," said John.

"I guess we should both fare the better for it," said Jonathan.

"I reckon we should," said John.

Well, the upshot of the matter this time was, that the next day the boys on both sides were at work tearing down the high fence.

"And now, Mr. Cheerman," said Uncle Joshua, lowering his voice, "seeing how things did work in one case, and judging from that how they would be pretty likely to work in another case, I move that our Delegate to Congress shall be instructed—

Firstly, to vote against Jonathan's putting up the signboard. But if it is put up,

Secondly, to vote against John's putting up the high fence. But, if the fence is put up,

Thirdly, to vote for pulling it down again as quick as possible, without waiting for both sides to get a lickin first."

Here Bill Johnson jumped up, and slapped his hand down on the bench so hard that it made the house ring again, and says he, "I second that motion, Mr. Cheerman; and I move that Uncle Joshua Downing shall be our Delegate to Congress."

No sooner said than done; the instructions and the Delegate was all carried at once by a unanimous vote.

So I remain, your old friend,
MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, December 10, 1849.

☞Not having received the Message of the President in time for insertion this week, we have given an excellent letter from Major Downing. His allusions to the question of Slavery, under the name of THISTLES, and the consequences of its agitation, are ably depicted. We need not ask for the letter a perusal, as the Major has always been a great favorite with our readers.

☞We are happy to state that the rumor prevalent of Dr. Nes' serious illness was incorrect. He was in his seat at Washington on Monday, and voted for the Whig candidate for Speaker.

Taxables of Adams County.

The Assessors of Adams county have just finished, in conformity with law, taking a census of the Taxables, Deaf and Dumb, Blind and Slaves in the County. The following is their report—showing an increase of 407 since 1842:

	Taxables.	*D. & D.*	*Blind.*	*Slaves.*
Gettysburg,	451			
Cumberland,	268	1	2	
Germany,	255			
Oxford,	185			
Huntington,	406	1		
Latimore,	237	2	2	
Hamiltonban,	335		3	
Liberty,	156			
Hamilton,	258			
Menallen,	587	1	1	
Straban,	327			
Franklin,	389			
Conewago,	187			
Tyrone,	194		1	
Mountjoy,	227			
Mountpleasant,	367			
Reading,	269	3		1
Berwick,	196			
Freedom,	105			
Union,	220			
	5619	8	9	1
In 1842,	5212	9	5	1
Increase.	407			

☞Rev. LUTHER E. ALBERT, recently of the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, has accepted a call from the Lutheran Congregation at Bellefonte, Pa.

☞The Rev. G. W. MUSGRAVE, D. D. Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, has been elected Co-ordinate Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

☞The celebrated Tom Thumb took the pledge from Father Matthew, during his recent tour in New England. The little man, who stood upon the desk while Father Matthew drew out his certificate, vowed that he would never drink another thimblefull of liquor.—One hundred thousand persons took the pledge at the hands of Father Matthew during the four months he spent in New England.

☞Chevalier Belmont, the wealthy agent of the Rothschilds in New York, was married on Wednesday week, to the fascinating and accomplished Miss Slidell, daughter of Com. Perry.—He made an independent settlement on the lady, before marriage, of a million of dollars! At least, we see it so stated in the papers.

Education in New York achieved a signal victory at the recent election. The majority in favor of the new free school law was 157,921.

Congress.

On Monday last, the first session of the Thirty-first Congress commenced at Washington.

In the Senate were present the Vice President of the U. States and 41 Senators.

In the House of Representatives, 223 members were in attendance, being, with the exception of eight, the entire number of which the House is composed. The House then proceeded to ballot for a Speaker, but after four ballots, being unable to make a choice, adjourned until Tuesday. The following were the ballotings:

	1st bal.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Cobb, of Ga (dem.)	103	102	102	102
Winthrop, of Mass. (whig)	96	96	96	96
Gentry, of Tenn. do.	6	8	6	6
Wilmot, of Pa. (F. Soil)	8	6	7	7
Scattering,	8	9	10	10

On Tuesday the balloting was resumed; and after 6 more ballots, without making a choice, the House adjourned until Wednesday. The following was the result of the 10th ballot:

Cobb,	99
Winthrop,	97
Wilmot,	9
Gentry,	6
Scattering,	13

On Wednesday, four more ballots were had, without a choice. The 14th ballot was as follows:

Winthrop,	99
Cobb,	89
Potter,	10
Richardson,	8
Root,	7
Gentry,	5
Scattering,	5

Four more unsuccesssul ballots were had on Thursday. The 18th ballot was as follows:

Winthrop,	100
Cobb,	63
Richardson,	26
Potter,	18
Tuck,	9
Gentry,	5
Scattering,	3

Necessary to a choice 113.

The House was again unsuccessful in choosing a Speaker on Friday. The last trial was as follows:

Winthrop,	102
Cobb,	65
Richardson,	23
Potter,	18
Wilmot,	7
Gentry,	5
Scattering,	5

The Senate does no business on account of the non-organization of the House; neither can the Message of the President be delivered.

☞A democratic caucus was held on Friday evening to nominate a new candidate for Speaker, but adjourned without nominating. Mr. Cobb was formally withdrawn.

☞The Postmaster General, in his annual report accompanying the President's Message, recommends a uniform rate of letter postage of five cents for all distances.

Death of Gen. Clinch.

General Duncan M. Clinch, formerly of the U. S. Army, and who served with distinction in the war with Great Britain in 1812, and in the Florida War, died at Macon, Geo., on the 27th ult., after an illness of nine days. After the Florida war he resigned his commission in the Army, and subsequently was a Representative in Congress from Georgia. Recently he was the Whig candidate for Governor of that State. He was a brave soldier and a noble hearted man.

☞The Hon. WM. R. KING and Hon. JEREMIAH CLEMENS have been elected to the Senate of the U. States from the State of Alabama.—The latter is classed as a Taylor Democrat.

☞Col. WEBB, the new Charge to Austria, sailed from New York on the 1st inst., in the ship Yorkshire, for Liverpool.

Slave escapes in Delaware have grown so frequent, that a number of the slaveholders in the southern part of the State have sold their slaves to the South. The Wilmington papers tell us that ten Delaware slaves passed through that city last week and the week previous, four from Maryland.

☞Rev. Mr. Andrews, of the Presbytery of Ohio, the first who established a religious periodical west of the Alleghenies, has recently deceased at Pittsburg.

☞The dwelling-house of Mr. John Ludwig, two miles from Shrewsbury, York county, was destroyed by fire on Friday night week. It was a large two-story stone house.

☞Mr. ADAM YOST, of Dillersville, Lancaster county, was walking on the railroad on Wednesday week near Dillersville, when he discovered a train of cars coming towards him, and stepped on the other track to avoid it. At the same moment a train of cars was approaching from an opposite direction, which he did not see. He was knocked down, and the whole train passed over him, completely severing his head from his body, and otherwise mangling his body in a most shocking manner. He was about 65 years of age.

Graham's Magazine.

The January number is already on our table, filled, as usual, with magnificent embellishments, and interesting original articles. There are nine splendid steel engravings, besides a number of others. The number of pages is 96. There is a handsome steel engraving of Gen. Montgomery, which is the first of a series of the Generals of the Revolution. Graham stands high among the monthlies, and spares no pains nor expense in his embellishments. It is certainly a very pretty article for the Parlor, and is edited with great taste.

Sartain's Magazine,

For January, has been received by us in advance of the regular time of publication. It is a splendid number, and has an unusual number of embellishments, there being no less than NINE large full page engravings, embracing almost every variety of the Art,—Line, Mezzotinto, Wood, Tinted and Litho-chromic, besides a large number of others. There are no less than 104 pages of matter in this number, and 11 original articles. Single copies, suitable as a Holiday Gift, can be had for 25 cents; or, by remitting $1 free of postage to Sartain & Co., Philadelphia, five copies can be procured.

☞There has been great excitement at Boston for the last two weeks, caused by the sudden and mysterious appearance of Dr. Parkman, a well-known and highly-esteemed physician. He was a man of immense wealth, and a large reward was offered for his discovery. On the 1st inst. the mutilated remains of a body supposed to be his, were found in a secret recess of the Massachusetts Medical College, entering which building he had last been seen alive. The recess was directly under the room of Dr. Webster, the distinguished Professor of Chemistry in Harvard College; and some suspicious circumstances led to the arrest of this individual on the charge of the murder. Dr. Webster has held a high rank in society, and has been remarkable for the amiability of his disposition. His arrest has occasioned the most intense and painful excitement in the community; and the military have been ordered out nightly to prevent a popular out-break. The coroner's inquest commenced its session on Wednesday, and is conducted privately. The circumstances are very strong against Professor Webster; but his friends still hope that something may arise to show his innocence. Only part of the body has been found; the rest, it is thought, was consumed by fire, as some artificial teeth, and part of the jawbone, identified by the dentist as being Dr. Parkman's, were found among the ashes in the grate. We refrain from publishing any of the shocking details until the report of the Inquest.

☞The wife of Professor Webster, of Boston, is a niece of Mr. Prescott, the celebrated historian. His family now consists of a wife and four daughters, the youngest 16 and the eldest 23, who is married to the present Consul at Fayal. The family, as may well be supposed, are in the deepest distress.

☞On the 26th ult. Mrs. J. G. Miller, wife of Major Miller, of the Army, now in Florida, and daughter of Hon. John Norvell, of Michigan, arrived at the Eagle Hotel, Niagara Falls, accompanied by her 2 boys—one 4 and the other 6 years old. That night her bonnet was found on the bridge, and her shawl tied to the railing, and a ringlet of her hair, her gold watch, wedding-ring, &c., with three letters, were found in her room, one addressed to her husband, another to her father, and the third to the proprietor of the hotel, as follows:

To the Proprietor of the Eagle Hotel:

My mind is made up. I have no wish to live any longer. I shall go where my body shall never be recovered. No one shall gaze on my mangled remains. Please take care of my two little boys till they can be sent to Detroit, where their grand-parents reside. They are the sons of Major Miller, of the army, now in Florida, and grand-sons of the Hon. John Norvell, of Detroit, Michigan. Please forward my letters and protect my children till some of their relatives can come for them.

MRS. J. G. MILLER.

Of course it was generally believed that she had committed suicide by throwing herself from the bridge over the Falls; but subsequent developments show that it was all a sham to cover an elopement. A man who gave his name as Blakemer, came to Buffalo, a few days before, and on Monday hired a horse and buggy, and returned on Tuesday with a lady answering the description of Mrs. Miller, and started off with her in the morning train. They were arrested at Syracuse, N. Y. a day or two after.—This lamentable affair has plunged her relatives into the deepest distress.

☞On Tuesday last, five masons who were at work upon the scaffolding at the Depot in Chambersburg, were precipitated to the earth, some 30 feet, by the giving way of the scaffold. Four of them were but slightly injured, while the fifth, a man named Keilly, from Harrisburg, was so seriously injured that he is scarcely expected to recover.

☞William Edenbaugh, of Shippensburg, in this State, was tried and convicted at the late term of the Court of Montgomery county, Md., for "conspiring to take off a slave," and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the county jail, and to pay a fine of five hundred dollars.

☞Information has been received at Washington, that Lieut. M. P. Harrison, of the 5th Infantry, (grandson of the late President of that name,) was killed by Indians near the Colorado river, in Texas, on the 7th of October. He had ridden out from camp on the afternoon of that day alone, for the purpose of ascertaining the proper road. No Indian signs had previously been seen, and no Indians were supposed to be near. He was found pierced in many places with arrows, and shot, as is supposed, with his own pistol. He is much lamented.

☞Quite a stir in the political pot has been raised about some extracts which have found their way to the printers from the diary of the late J. Q. Adams. It seems from these extracts that Mr. Adams' views on slavery trace a long way back, and that the existence of slavery is not in conformity with his views of the Constitution, or rather the Declaration of Independence.—These extracts have been permitted to see light at an unfortunate time. The whole Union is about being shaken to its very centre on this very subject, and these remarks will be laid hold of by abolitionists in defence of their opinions, and by the South, as the doctrines of the whole North. Every day the cloud gets larger and blacker. Senators are beset on every side as they proceed to the seat of government for their opinions, and such as believe in the doctrine of instruction, are in a very perplexing situation. Gen. Cass is instructed by the Legislature of Michigan, and he must either abandon the platform of the Nicholson letter and go for the proviso, or resign. It cannot be supposed for one moment, that one so firmly democratic on the subject of instruction, can wilfully persist in keeping his seat and oppose the instructions of his Legislature. The slavery question is going to be brought upon the carpet in the early part of the Session, and the Southern democrats will allow no flinching by the dough faced brothers in the faith, from the North. How some of them are going to stand the battle is hard to foresee—they must either vote in opposition to the feelings and wishes of their constituents, or resign.—LANCASTER EXAM.

Col. Blake, of Indiana, Ex-Commissioner of the General Land Office, died in Cincinnati a few days ago.

Letter from Maj. Jack Downing.

MASON AND DIXON'S SIDE OF SALT RIVER, October 25, 1849.

MY DEAR MR. RICHIE: To-morrow Uncle Joshua, our Delegate to Congress from this Territory, starts for Washington; and, as I haint writ to you for some time, I thought I would send a few lines by him to let you know how matters are getting along up here. We are talking pretty sharp about forming a State Government, and some are for doing it right off, and sending Senators and Representatives to this Congress. But the majority was in favor of only sending a Delegate now, and waiting to see what Congress will do with the other Territories that are sprouting up round; for, as things now look, we couldn't seem to tell whether a State on Mason and Dixon's side of the river would be allowed to come in. So we called a meeting to choose a Delegate, and to fix up the instructions for him to follow when he gets there.

After the meeting come to order, and Col. Jones was appointed cheerman, Uncle Joshua got up and said the common practice of choosing a Representative or Delegate first, and then tying his hands afterwards with instructions, he didn't think was hardly a fair shake. He thought the instructions ought to be agreed upon first; then if the Representative had a mind to tie his own hands he couldn't blame nobody else for it.—The meeting seemed to take the idea at once, and agreed to go right to work upon the instructions first.

The Cheerman said, "It was evident from the newspapers, and the way things looked at Washington, and all over the country, that this was agoing to be a hot Congress. There was trouble a brewin' about the Wilmot Proviso, and about admitting California as a State; and then that monster, Nullification, that every body thought Gineral Jackson had killed, years and years ago, wasn't by no means dead yet. He seemed to be more alive than ever, and showed ten times as many heads now as he did in Old Hickory's time. He was a hard animal to handle then, as my worthy friend there on my right can testify, for he had a hand in it." (Here the Cheerman pointed to me, and made every body look at me.) I say, says he, if Old Hickory and Major Downing had their hands full to master Nullification, when he was only a young critter and hadn't but one head, the country may well tremble and ask what is to be done with him now that he has growed up so large and tuff, and shows so many heads."

At that Bill Johnson jumped up, as quick as a flash, and says he, "I'll tell you what, Mr. Cheerman, jest send old Rough and Ready arter him, and I'll resk him if he had twenty heads. If he wouldn't scatter and run as fast as Santa Anna did at Bony Vista, I'll pay the toddy."

"Well," said the Cheerman, "that ain't the question before the meeting.—The question is, What instructions shall we give our Delegate about the Wilmot Proviso, and the State of California, and Nullification, and such like troublesome consarns. Gentlemen will please to speak their minds on the subject."

When Col. Jones sot down the whole meeting turned and looked towards Uncle Joshua; for they think he knows more about these matters than any body else in the territory; and besides, he's a considerable speaker when you once get him started. They kept looking and nodding to him, and at last Uncle Joshua got up.

"Mr. Cheerman," says Uncle Joshua, says he, "if you know jest how things work in one case, you can pretty commonly tell pretty near how them same things will work in another case; for I've always observed in my life time, that when things worked jest so in one case, them same things would most always work jest so in another case. Now, when I was a boy I knew a case a good deal like this 'ere case you've been speakin about. And if I should tell you and this meeting how things worked out in that case, maybe you could judge better how things will work in this 'ere case, and then you can instruct your Delegate accordingly. The case, Mr. Cheerman, was this: Old Mr. Sam West, a very clever respectable old gentleman—every body used to call him uncle Sam; he was a very stirrin, thrivin man, and a good farmer—he owned a very large farm, and picked up a good deal of property. His oldest son, Jonathan, lived on the northern half of the farm, and his other son, John, lived on the southern half; and they both of 'em had large families growing up around 'em before the old gentleman died. One day, some time before he died, he spoke to his two sons, and said: "Boys, I can't be with you much longer. I shall leave the farm and all the property to you and your children. The farm is under a good way now, and there's a plenty of land for you and your children, and your grandchildren, and great grandchildren, and I charge you to always keep the families together on the farm, and live in peace and help each other along.—There's no knowing what sort of neighbors you may get around you; therefore cling together and take care of each other." The sons promised that they would mind him, and wrote it down in a book, and showed it to the old gentleman, who said he was satisfied and could die in peace.

Well, after the old gentleman was dead and gone, the sons continued to thrive, and prosper, and grow rich.—Their large families had enough to eat, drink, and wear, and a plenty of fat turkeys for Thanksgivin [illegible]stmas dinners, and every thing they wanted.—The two brothers carried on the farm, as brothers should do, in peace and harmony, and helped each other along.—What one didn't raise, t'other did; and between 'em they always had enough of every thing. There was only one thing that they ever had any jarring about, and that was *thistles*. John's half of the farm was covered all over with thistles. And from some cause or other, John had a strange fancy for thistles, and would never allow 'em to be dug up or rooted out of his half of the farm. But Jonathan hated the very idea of a thistle; he couldn't bear 'em no how. There used to be some on his part of the farm when it was new, but he kept mowing of 'em down, and diggin of 'em up, and rootin of 'em out, till there wasn't one left.—Jonathan used to talk to John and try to get him to do the same. He told him it was a disgrace to a farm to have thistles on it. But John declared they was the glory of a farm, and no farm could be perfect without thistles. Jonathan said that, besides scratching and hurting every body that come near 'em they would run the land all out, so that it wouldn't produce nothing; and if John kept all them thistles on his farm he would die a poor man at last. John said he wasn't afraid of that; his land was rich enough to produce all he wanted with the thistles on it; and he was sure they gave a higher character and dignity to his family, for they was a sign to every body that passed along the road that the family lived on a good rich farm, that supported 'em without their having to work for it. Things went along in this way for some time. John's children all grew up to be very fond of thistles, and Jonathan's all hated thistles; and if the cousins ever had any sparring or quarrelling it was most always about thistles. At last a squabble broke out between some of John's family and the family of the Silverbuckles. The Silverbuckle family lived on a very large, rich old farm, lying southwest of John's. But as the land where they jined hadn't been cleared up, and the line hadn't been fairly run out, and no marks set up, the boys on each side got into a dispute about the line. The Silverbuckles said the Sams were getting on to their land. [They called 'em all Sams because they were the descendants of old Uncle Sam.] So a whole gang of the Silverbuckles went down and ordered the Sams off, and told 'em to keep on their own land. The Sams said they was on their own land, and they wouldn't stir an inch back.—The quarrel grew so hot that they soon come to blows. John heard the rumpus, and seeing that his boys were in great danger of getting an awful lickin', he called to Jonathan to send over his boys to help lick the Silverbuckles. "Well, now, brother," said Jonathan, "I think your boys have been very foolish to get into this scrape, and I guess they've been more to blame than the Silverbuckles. But, still, as you've got into the difficulty, we'll take hold and help you out of it." So Jonathan called his boys out, and they went over to help John's: and all the Sams went at the Silverbuckles and licked 'em like a sack. They drove 'em back and followed 'em half way over the Silverbuckle farm, thrashing of 'em from house to house, and from field to field, wherever they met them. At last the Silverbuckles give up, and owned themselves licked, and begged the Sams to quit and go home.

Well, the Sams said they were ready enough to do that, but they warnt agoing to have all this trouble for nothin; and they should demand the gold-apple field to pay 'em for their trouble. This was a very valuable field on the northwest end of the Silverbuckle farm, and took its name from an orchard on it which bore very rich gold-colored apples. Them Silverbuckles sot very high by this field, and declared they couldn't part with it no how. But the Sams said they must have it, and they wouldn't stir an inch home till they had a deed of it. The Silverbuckles said they wouldn't give a deed; they acknowledged the Sams was the strongest, and could take it by force, if they'd a mind to; but they declared it would be an everlasting shame and disgrace for them to do it. Oh, the Sams said, we aint no robbers to take a thing by force. We have no idea of taking gold apple field without your consent. We calculate to make a fair bargain of it; and we'll give you $150 for it. The Silverbuckles said no, they wouldn't give a deed. Well, then, said the Sams, you may take your choice—give the deed or take another lickin all round, for one or 'tother you must do.—The Silverbuckles, with bunged eyes and bloody noses, felt as if they was half dead already, and thought they couldn't stand another lickin no how, so they give up and signed the deed voluntarily.

The Sams went home in high glee about their gold apple field, and sot down and talked the matter over: what a fine addition it was to the old farm, and what pleasant garden spots it would make for their children and children's children to live on. And some of Jonathan's boys, who were always wide awake, started right off over to the field, and went to diggin on it. And when they come home they brought bags full of rich gold colored apples. And when some of John's boys begun to stir round, and talk about going over to dig and build on the apple field, Jonathan spoke to John and said, "Now, brother, I'm entirely willing your boys should go over on to the apple field and dig as much as they are a mind to, and build, and plant, and sow, and reap; but before they go there is one thing that we must have a fair understanding about, and that is, they can't never have no thistles there, for I have made up my mind that there shant never be no thistles allowed to grow on gold-apple field."

At that, John flared right up, and said he never would stand that, for gold-apple field belonged to him as much as it did to Jonathan; and his boys had as good a right to dig there and build there as Jonathan's boys had; and if his boys chose to have thistles there, they had a right to have thistles there, and they should have thistles there. Jonathan declared again that he had made up his mind "that there shant never be no thistles allowed to grow on gold-apple field."

While they was disputing about it one of Jonathan's boys, that had been over on to the field a good deal and knew all about it, come along, and hearing the dispute, he said, "Father, there needn't be any trouble about that, for thistles can't grow there; it aint the right kind of land for thistles and you couldn't never make a thistle grow there if you should try as long as you live."

"So much the better," said Jonathan, "and I'm determined the whole world shall know there aint no thistles there, and shant never be any there; and I'll write it in large letters on a board, and set it up on a post by the side of the road where every body goes along, and the writing shall be, *there shall never be no thistles allowed to grow on gold-apple field.*"

"You will, will you?" says John.

"Yes, I will," says Jonathan.

"Well, then," says John, "I'll tell you what 'tis, brother, if it is the last words I have to speak, if you do that thing I'll split the farm right in tu, and build up a high fence between us, and I'll never have any thing more to do with you the longest day I live."

"I can't help that," said Jonathan; "my mind is made up, and the world shall know that there shant never be no thistles allowed to grow on gold-apple field."

And while their blood was up, Jonathan went to work and put up his signboard, all writ out in large letters. At that, John turned as red as fire, and called his boys and went to work and run a great high fence across the farm between him and Jonathan, so high that they had to get up on a ladder to look over it.—And when 'twas done, John went up on the ladder and looked over, and called out as loud as he could call, "Good by, Jonathan, I've done with you forever."

"I can't help that," said Jonathan, "there shant never be no thistles allowed to grow on gold-apple field."

After this the families lived entirely separate, and got along the best way they could, but with much less comfort than they used to have. Some things that Jonathan raised he had as much agin as he knew what to do with, and it rotted on the ground. And some other things that he didn't raise, and wanted very much, was rotting on John's ground.—And jest so 'twas with John on 'tother side of the fence. Things went on in this way a few years, and they didn't know how each other got along. At last one day Jonathan heard John at the top of the ladder, calling most bitterly, "Brother Jonathan, Brother Jonathan, do come; the Silverbuckles are here, lickin my boys half to death, thrashin of 'em with thistles, and scratchin their eyes out. Do come and bring your boys over and help drive 'em away."

"But you've done with us forever," said Jonathan; "and besides, it's too much of a job to get over that fence. I dont see but you'll have to fight your battles out the best way you can. Remember, I always told you that you better weed out them thistles. If you had followed my advice they wouldn't now be scratchin your boys' eyes out; but, instead of that, your boys might now be over along with my boys diggin in the gold-apple field."

"Gold-apple field be hanged!" said John, "I wish I never had heard of it, and then this fence wouldn't a been here to prevent your coming over to help us."

The upshot of the matter was, that John's boys all got a dreadful lickin, which they didn't get over for a long time, and the Silverbuckles carried off as much plunder as they had a mind to, and made John give 'em a deed of a strip of his land.

Some time after this, while Jonathan's boys were busy diggin on gold-apple field, the Silverbuckles, who had always been wrathy about that field, agreed with the Goldthread family, who lived south of 'em, and with the family of the Boheas and the Shushons, who lived over 'tother side of the pond, to go together and give Jonathan's boys a lickin and rob the orchards. So down they went in whole flocks and swarms, and the first thing Jonathan's boys knew they were having it rough and tumble, and were getting the worst of it. Jonathan heard the outcry, and ran putting and sweating down to the high fence, and looked through a crack and called out to John, "Brother John, brother John, the Silverbuckles, and the Goldthreads, and the Boheas, and the Shushons are swarming over on gold-apple field, and fell afoul of my boys, and I'm afraid they'll half kill 'em. Do jest send your boys over to help drive 'em away."

John put his finger up to the side of his nose, and says he, "Brother Jonathan, I'll tell you what 'tis, my boys are out of the scrape now, and I reckon they better keep out of it. And, besides, they've had one all-fired thrashin lately, and I reckon that's their part." The upshot of the matter this time was, that Jonathan's boys got an awful drubbin, and had their orchards all robbed, and the Silverbuckles, and the Gold threads, and the Boheas, and the Shushons went off with the plunder.

Not long after this Jonathan was walking one day along by the high fence, thinkin and ruminatin, and he thought he would look through the crack and speak to John.—And, as he put his face to the crack, John was that minute putting his face to it to speak to Jonathan, and their noses almost hit each other.

"Hullo," said John, "is that you, brother Jonathan? How do you all do to-day? I should like to shake hands with you, but I can't get my hand through this crack, so you must take the will for the deed."

"Well, it seems to be a pity," said Jonathan, "that this fence should stop our shakin hands. Don't you think, brother John, it would be as well if it was out of the way, and we should agree to live together again and help each other along as we used to."

"That's jest what I've been thinkin of," said John.

"I guess we should both fare the better for it," said Jonathan.

"I reckon we should," said John.

Well, the upshot of the matter this time was, that the next day the boys on both sides were at work tearing down the high fence.

"And now, Mr. Cheerman," said Uncle Joshua, lowering his voice, "seeing how things did work in one case, and judging from that how they would be pretty likely to work in another case, I move that our Delegate to Congress shall be instructed—

Firstly, to vote against Jonathan's putting up the signboard. But if it is put up,

Secondly, to vote against John's putting up the high fence. But, if the fence is put up,

Thirdly, to vote for pulling it down again as quick as possible, without waiting for both sides to get a lickin first."

Here Bill Johnson jumped up, and slapped his hand down on the bench so hard that it made the house ring again, and says he, "I second that motion, Mr. Cheerman; and I move that Uncle Joshua Downing shall be our Delegate to Congress."

No sooner said than done; the instructions and the Delegate was all carried at once by a unanimous vote.

So I remain, your old friend,
MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, December 10, 1849.

☞Not having received the Message of the President in time for insertion this week, we have given an excellent letter from Major Downing. His allusions to the question of Slavery, under the name of THISTLES, and the consequences of its agitation, are ably depicted. We need not ask for the letter a perusal, as the Major has always been a great favorite with our readers.

☞We are happy to state that the rumor prevalent of Dr. Nes' serious illness was incorrect. He was in his seat at Washington on Monday, and voted for the Whig candidate for Speaker.

Taxables of Adams County.

The Assessors of Adams county have just finished, in conformity with law, taking a census of the Taxables, Deaf and Dumb, Blind and Slaves in the County. The following is their report—showing an increase of 407 since 1842

	Taxables.	*D. & D.*	*Blind.*	*Slaves.*
Gettysburg,	451			
Cumberland,	268	1	2	
Germany,	255			
Oxford,	185			
Huntington,	406	1		
Latimore,	237	2	2	
Hamiltonban,	335		3	
Liberty,	156			
Hamilton,	258			
Menallen,	587	1	1	
Straban,	327			
Franklin,	389			
Conowago,	187			
Tyrone,	194		1	
Mountjoy,	227			
Mountpleasant,	367			
Reading,	269	3		1
Berwick,	196			
Freedom,	105			
Union,	220			
	5619	8	9	1
In 1842,	5212	0	5	1
Increase,	407			

☞Rev. LUTHER E. ALBERT recently of the Gettysburg Theological Seminary has accepted a call from the Lutheran Congregation at Bellefonte, Pa.

☞The Rev. G. W. MUSGRAVE, D. D. Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Baltimore has been elected Co-ordinate Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

☞The celebrated Tom Thumb took the pledge from Father Matthew during his recent tour in New England. The little man, who stood upon the desk while Father Matthew drew out his certificate vowed that he would [illegible] of liquor—One hundred thousand persons took the pledge at the hands of Father Mathew during the [illegible] months he spent in New England.

☞Chevalier Belmont, the wealthy agent of the Rothschilds in New York, was married on Wednesday week to the fascinating and accomplished Miss Slidell, daughter of Com. Perry.—He made an independent settlement on the lady before marriage of a million of dollars? At least, we see it so stated in the papers.

Education in New York achieved a signal victory at the recent election. The majority in favor of the new free school law was [illegible].

Congress.

On Monday last, the first session of the Thirty-first Congress commenced at Washington.

In the Senate were present the Vice President of the U. States and 41 Senators.

In the House of Representatives, 223 members were in attendance, being with the exception of eight, the entire number of which the House is composed. The House then proceeded to ballot for a Speaker but after four ballots, being unable to make a choice, adjourned until Tuesday. The following were the ballotings:

	1st bal.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Cobb, of Ga. (dem.)	103	102	102	102
Winthrop of Mass. (whig)	96	96	96	96
Gentry, of Tenn. do.	6	8	6	6
Wilmot, of Pa. (F. Soil)	6	6	7	7
Scattering,	8	9	10	10

On Tuesday the balloting was resumed; and after 6 more ballots, without making a choice, the House adjourned until Wednesday. The following was the result of the 10th ballot.

Cobb,	99
Winthrop,	97
Wilmot,	9
Gentry,	6
Scattering,	13

On Wednesday, four more ballots were had, without a choice. The 14th ballot was as follows:

Winthrop,	99
Cobb,	89
Potter,	10
Richardson,	8
Root,	7
Gentry,	5
Scattering,	5

Four more unsuccessful ballots were had on Thursday.—The 18th ballot was as follows:

Winthrop,	100
Cobb,	63
Richardson,	26
Potter,	18
Tuck,	9
Gentry,	5
Scattering,	3

Necessary to a choice 113.

The House was again unsuccessful in choosing a Speaker on Friday. The last trial was as follows:

Winthrop,	102
Cobb,	65
Richardson,	23
Potter,	18
Wilmot,	7
Gentry,	5
Scattering,	5

The Senate does no business on account of the non-organization of the House; neither can the Message of the President be delivered.

☞A democratic caucus was held on Friday evening to nominate a new candidate for Speaker, but adjourned without nominating. Mr. Cobb was formally withdrawn.

☞The Postmaster General, in his annual report accompanying the President's Message, recommends a uniform rate of letter postage of five cents for all distances.

Death of Gen. Clinch.

General Duncan M. Clinch, formerly of the U. S. Army, and who served with distinction in the war with Great Britain in 1812, and in the Florida War, died at Macon, Geo., on the 27th ult., after an illness of nine days. After the Florida war he resigned his commission in the Army, and subsequently was a Representative in Congress from Georgia. Recently he was the Whig candidate for Governor of that State. He was a brave soldier and a noble hearted man.

☞The Hon. WM. R. KING and Hon. JEREMIAH CLEMENS have been elected to the Senate of the U. States from the State of Alabama.—The latter is classed as a Taylor Democrat.

☞Col. WEBB, the new Charge to Austria, sailed from New York on the 1st inst., in the ship Yorkshire, for Liverpool.

Slave escapes in Delaware have grown so frequent, that a number of the slaveholders in the southern part of the State have sold their slaves to the South. The Wilmington papers tell us that ten Delaware slaves passed through that city last week and the week previous, four from Maryland.

☞Rev. Mr. Andrews, of the Presbytery of Ohio, the first who established a religious periodical west of the Alleghenies, has recently deceased at Pittsburg.

☞The dwelling-house of Mr. John Ludwig, two miles from Shrewsbury, York county, was destroyed by fire on Friday night week. It was a large two story stone house.

☞Mr. ADAM POST, of Dillersville, Lancaster county, was walking on the railroad on Wednesday week near Dillersville, when he discovered a train of cars coming towards him, and stepped on the other track to avoid it. At the same moment a train of cars was approaching from an opposite direction, which he did not see. He was knocked down and the whole train passed over him completely severing his head from his body and otherwise mangling his body in a most shocking manner. He was about 65 years of age.

Graham's Magazine

The January number is already on our table filled as usual, with magnificent embellishments, and interesting original articles. There are nine splendid steel engravings besides a number of others. The number of pages is 96. There is a handsome steel engraving of Gen. Montgomery, which is the first of a series of the Generals of the Revolution. Graham stands high among the monthlies and spares no pains nor expense [illegible] It is certainly a very [illegible] with great taste.

Sartain's Magazine,

For January is [illegible] received by us in advance of the regular time of publication. It is a splendid [illegible] an unusual number of embellishments, there being no less than NINE large line engravings embracing almost every variety of the Art—Line, Mezzotinto, Wood [illegible] chromo besides a large number of others. There are no less than 104 pages [illegible] postage to Sartain & Co., Philadelphia, [illegible] copies can be procured.

☞There has been great excitement at Boston for the last two weeks, caused by the sudden and mysterious appearance of Dr. Parkman, a well known and highly-esteemed physician. He was a man of immense wealth, and a large reward was offered for his discovery. On the 1st inst. the mutilated remains of a body supposed to be his, were found in a secret recess of the Massachusetts Medical College, entering which building he had last been seen alive. The recess was directly under the room of Dr. Webster, the distinguished Professor of Chemistry in Harvard College; and some suspicious circumstances led to the arrest of this individual on the charge of the murder. Dr. Webster has held a high rank in society, and has been remarkable for the amiability of his disposition. His arrest has occasioned the most intense and painful excitement in the community; and the military have been ordered out nightly to prevent a popular out-break. The coroner's inquest commenced its session on Wednesday, and is conducted privately. The circumstances are very strong against Professor Webster; but his friends still hope that something may arise to show his innocence. Only part of the body has been found; the rest, it is thought, was consumed by fire, as some artificial teeth, and part of the jawbone, identified by the dentist as being Dr. Parkman's, were found among the ashes in the grate. We refrain from publishing any of the shocking details until the report of the Inquest.

☞The wife of Professor Webster, of Boston, is a niece of Mr. Prescott, the celebrated historian. His family now consists of a wife and four daughters, the youngest 16 and the eldest 23, who is married to the present Consul at Fayal. The family, as may well be supposed, are in the deepest distress.

☞On the 26th ult. Mrs. J. G. Miller, wife of Major Miller, of the Army, now in Florida, and daughter of Hon. John Norvell, of Michigan, arrived at the Eagle Hotel, Niagara Falls, accompanied by her 2 boys—one 4 and the other 6 years old. That night her bonnet was found on the bridge, and her shawl tied to the railing, and a ringlet of her hair, her gold watch, wedding-ring, &c., with three letters, were found in her room, one addressed to her husband, another to her father, and the third to the proprietor of the hotel, as follows:

To the Proprietor of the Eagle Hotel:

My mind is made up. I have no wish to live any longer. I shall go where my body shall never be recovered. No one shall gaze on my mangled remains. Please take care of my two little boys till they can be sent to Detroit, where their grand-parents reside. They are the sons of Major Miller, of the army, now in Florida, and grand-sons of the Hon. John Norvell, of Detroit, Michigan. Please forward my letters and protect my children till some of their relatives can come for them.

MRS. J. G. MILLER.

Of course it was generally believed that she had committed suicide by throwing herself from the bridge over the Falls; but subsequent developments show that it was all a sham to cover an elopement. A man who gave his name as Blakemer, came to Buffalo, a few days before, and on Monday hired a horse and buggy, and returned on Tuesday with a lady answering the description of Mrs. Miller, and started off with her in the morning train. They were arrested at Syracuse, N. Y. a day or two after—This lamentable affair has plunged her relatives into the deepest distress.

☞On Tuesday last, five masons who were at work upon the scaffolding at the Depot in Chambersburg, were precipitated to the earth, some 30 feet, by the giving way of the scaffold. Four of them were but slightly injured, while the fifth, a man named Keilly, from Harrisburg, was so seriously injured that he is scarcely expected to recover.

☞William Edenbaugh, of Shippensburg, in this State, was tried and convicted at the late term of the Court of Montgomery county, Md., for "conspiring to take off a slave," and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the county jail, and to pay a fine of five hundred dollars.

☞Information has been received at Washington, that Lieut. M. P. Harrison, of the 5th Infantry, (grandson of the late President of that name,) was killed by Indians near the Colorado river, in Texas, on the 7th of October. He had ridden out from camp on the afternoon of that day alone, for the purpose of ascertaining the proper road. No Indian signs had previously been seen, and no Indians were supposed to be near. He was found pierced in many places with arrows, and shot, as is supposed, with his own pistol. He is much lamented.

☞Quite a stir in the political pot has been raised about some extracts which have found their way to the printers from the diary of the late J. Q. Adams. It seems from these extracts that Mr Adams' views on slavery trace a long way back, and that the existence of slavery is not in conformity with his views of the Constitution, or rather the Declaration of Independence.—These extracts have been permitted to see light at an unfortunate time. The whole Union is about being shaken to its very centre on this very subject, and these remarks will be laid hold of by abolitionists in defence of their opinions, and by the South, as the doctrines of the whole North. Every day the cloud gets larger and blacker. Senators are beset on every side as they proceed to the seat of government for their opinions, and such as believe in the doctrine of instruction, are in a very perplexing situation. Gen. Cass is instructed by the Legislature of Michigan, and he must either abandon the platform of the Nicholson letter and go for the proviso or resign. It cannot be supposed for one moment that one so firmly democratic on the subject of instruction can [illegible] in keeping his seat and oppose the instructions of his Legislature. The slavery question is going to be brought upon the carpet in the early part of the Session, and the Southern democrats will allow no flinching by the dough faced [illegible] in the faith from the North. How some of them are going to stand the battle is hard to foresee—they must [illegible] their vote in opposition to the feelings and wishes of their constituents, or resign.—LANCASTER EXAM.

Col. Blake of Indiana, Ex Commissioner of the General Land Office died in Cincinnati a few days ago.

☞Contrary to expectation, the House of Representatives of Ohio had no difficulty in organizing. The Democrats and Free Soilers united and elected all the officers, and admitted the Democratic members who were illegally elected from Cincinnati. In the Senate there is no prospect of an immediate organization—Both members from Hamilton claim seats, and ask to be sworn in. There is a great deal of warm and animated discussion on both sides.

☞The City Mills at Rochester, N. Y, owned by Gen. Beach, were crushed on Monday night last under the weight of wheat stored in the upper loft. There were 110,000 bushels in the mill, all of which went down to the river below, and is a total loss. About one-half of the building is entirely ruined.

☞On Thursday last, by order of the Senate of the U. States, a man was arrested, who was suspected, from certain circumstances, of a design to assassinate or do some serious injury to the Hon. Henry Clay. He was evidently deranged.

☞A bloody rencontre took place in the street at St. Louis, on Monday last, between Mr. Newton Weimer, brother of the late Postmaster, and James S. Thomas, Esq, broker.—Several shots were fired. Thomas was shot in the breast, and is dangerously wounded, but may recover. Weimer was shot through the body, and died in the evening.

☞Mr. GEORGE W. COOK, of Newmarket, Frederick county, whilst running a quarter mile race near Frederick, on Tuesday week, was thrown from his horse, and so much injured that he died the following night. He was a native of the north, and had no relatives in Frederick county.

☞A man named Wm. Woodward has been convicted at Norfolk of forgery, and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. There are still 79 distinct charges against him, on which the Grand Jury have found bills! He has a beautiful prospect before him.

☞Miss Cornelia Scott, daughter of General Scott, was married on the 27th ult., to Major H. L. Scott, aid de camp to the Commander in Chief, at the residence of the General, in Eighth Street, New York.

☞There is a gentleman in Baltimore who pays for 1,000 copies of a work of 176 pages, (published by the American Tract Society,) for gratuitous distribution in Maryland; and has also ordered 10,000 copies for distribution in other parts of the U. States, so that 11,000 copies are put in circulation by one citizen!

☞Memorials are in circulation in Carroll county, Md., for the grant of a charter for the establishment of a new Bank at Westminster, with a capital of $300,000.

☞Private letters from Europe refer to an extensive organization for a new revolutionary movement, to be commenced at Paris and Geneva on the same day. Such a scheme has been for a long time in preparation, but the conspirators are narrowly watched by the French government, and any fresh attempt to disturb public tranquility would be immediately put down.

☞At the courtsmartial held in Vienna, for the trial of Hungarian patriots, no less than 1,619 sentences were pronounced!

Mr. Henry Yerby, of Old Town, Ark., was brutally murdered on the 9th ult., while gunning on his plantation, by two of his negroes. The guilt of the negroes being satisfactorily established, they were taken, tied to a tree, and burned to death. Shocking!

☞Mr. Jacob Hays was, on Monday last, sworn in as High Constable of the City of New York, for the forty-ninth time. He has held it uninterruptedly since 1801. He is now in his 80th year.

Hungarian Colony in America.—The fate of the Hungarian exiles, who are now in Hamburgh, was decided through the direct mediation of the American Ambassador in London; Klapka has selected in five different parts of the North of the United States, a large space of land, where he will establish a Hungarian colony. The price of the land is very moderate. The ex-Governor of the city of Comorn, Niazy, was to leave for America on the 15th of November, in company with a geometer, who will select the finest and most advantageous country, and will immediately proceed to its division. The other Magyars, and Klapka himself, will sail for New York on board of the ship Franklin.

The Butcher, Haynau.—Haynau, the Austrian butcher, is between sixty and seventy years of age. According to a correspondent of the New-York Commercial, he is a natural son of an elector of Hesse Cassel, whose name is held in infamous recollection throughout Germany, not only for sensual vices, but for the fact of his having shipped off his subjects in consideration of subsidies from England, to serve in our American war. He was afterward obliged to fly from his territory, during the French invasion, and the circumstance of his depositing his ill-gotten treasure with the grandfather of the present Rothschilds was the foundation of the fortune of that family. But let Haynau's ancestors be who or what they may, *his* name and *his* deeds will go down to the latest posterity, alike reviled and execrated with an everlasting curse.

In Emily township, Canada, George Green, aged 11 years, murdered Margaret O'Connor, about 5 years old, with a hoe, and buried her very cunningly at the foot of a tree; he pretended that a bear had carried her off, but was suspected and the body found. The two children were orphans living in the family of Mr. Roman, and were sent into the field to dig potatoes. The little monster confessed the deed.

Mr. Clay.

The warm reception given to Mr. Clay wherever he goes, proves (says the Virginia Free Press,) that there exists for him affection which neither time nor adverse fortune can quench or even diminish. It requires no note of preparation to bring crowds around him. Men, women and children all congregate to see him—and if he were in the Presidential chair, he could not receive as many unmistakeable evidences of true respect.

We are told that when he entered the Senate on Monday last, the Senators gathered around him as children are wont to do when a long-absent parent appears. The grapple of hands and the exchange of salutations were most firm and cordial—and every spectator was touched with the affecting character of the scene.

☞The barn and stable of Mr. G. M. Oyster, a mile from the Capitol, at Washington, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. A quantity of corn, also a carriage and carryall, were burnt—loss 4,500—no insurance.

☞A destructive fire broke out in Pugh & Co.'s Pork-packing establishment, in Cincinnati, on last Friday afternoon, which in a few minutes communicated to Stag & Shay's; and in one hour two of the largest houses in the city were a heap of ruins. Messrs. Pugh's establishment was filled with provisions, including 3,000 dressed hogs, all of which were lost. There was an immense stock of hams in Stag & Shay's establishment. The loss it is impossible to estimate.

☞The notorious Dr. Mills, who was tried at Harrisburg for seducing three sisters, was convicted, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Dauphin penitentiary. The villain, it should have been for life.

☞President Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, his wife, have been made life members of the American Sunday School Union, through the subscriptions of the Sunday School children of Charleston, S. C. The President, in reply, says:

I beg to express our high appreciation of the favor by which we are made members of that most beneficent and useful Institution, and must ask you to convey to the little children, from whom it is derived, the great gratification we feel at this delicate token of their recollection and esteem. May they, with God's blessing, become good members of society, and thus show the excellence of the religious training which they now enjoy.

Southern Convention.

A MILITARY PEOPLE.—The Legislature of South Carolina has adopted a resolution sanctioning the call for a Convention of the Southern States, by Mississippi, to be held at Nashville, Tenn, on the first Monday in June next. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the Governor, who, in his late message, declared that "hereafter South Carolina must exist as a military people," as so "long as the Union endures there is to be no peace for the slaveholder."

☞A monstrous rhinoceros, the finest living specimen ever brought to this country, arrived at Philadelphia last week from Calcutta. It occupied some 50 men and two or three drays, to move his majesty from the wharves to the Zoological Institute on Walnut street.

The Indian War on Lake Superior—The Detroit Bulletin of the 24th ult., announces that the Quebec Mining Company had surrendered their mines to a body of about 150 Indians and half breeds, who surrounded them without their knowledge, and being supplied with 2 pieces of artillery, planned such an attack that the miners could offer no resistance. A British steamer had been despatched to the depot in Georgian Bay for regular troops to drive off the Indians.

CRIMINAL TRIALS IN INDIANA.—In Indiana, power is given to the jury to fix the punishment of the convicted. The jury in the case of Merril Young, tried at Indianapolis last week for murder, rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced him to two years hard labor in the State prison.

New York Common Schools.—The annual report of the New York City Schools shows that 96,088 children are taught, of whom 2,423 are colored.

The Mauch Chunk Water Works have been finished. The force of the water is sufficient to extinguish a fire without the aid of the fire engines.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7.

The steamer Crescent City arrived here this afternoon from Chagres, with dates to the 2d Nov. from San Francisco. She brings no less than $1,000,000 of gold dust as freight, besides about $400,000 in the hands of the passengers.

She brings 160 passengers, including the Minister from the King of the Sandwich Islands.

The accounts from California continue encouraging—such as will by no means check the tide of emigration. The health of the miners was generally good, excepting occasional attacks of dysentery, of a very light character.

There continued to be large arrivals of emigrants from the U. States and Europe, and over 100 vessels were lying off San Francisco. The overland emigrants were also pouring in very rapidly, many of them having suffered great privations on the route.

The State Constitution of California has been adopted by the Convention.

No less than 1,300 passengers passed through Chagres, on their way to Panama, on the 25th and 26th of October, & about 100 were at Panama waiting passage to San Francisco.

The mutineers who attempted to murder Lieut. Gibson were condemned to death and executed on board the frigate Savannah. It will be recollected they were all foreigners, who shipped at Callao on the outward passage of the schooner Ewing.

The town of San Francisco numbered in population at least 30,000, and the number of persons at the mines is confidently set down at 80,000 persons.

Speech of Hon. Henry Clay.

Delivered at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore.

Gentlemen, I always feel at home in your good State of Maryland. Whether among the Alleghenies or upon the shores of your beautiful Chesapeake, I have ever received that kindness and attention which makes me feel at home. Added to this, also, is another consideration—my better half having been born in Maryland. You have been pleased, gentlemen, to allude to my return to the Senate. I fear you entertain hopes in that connection which can never be realized. I feel, it is true, the same devotion to the public interests, but I feel also the hand of time weighing heavily upon me. Solemn and grave questions will arise during the approaching session of Congress—questions which have already deeply agitated the public mind. You all know that out of the large acquisitions of territories in the west and south-west, there has arisen a question which has caused much excited discussion—I allude to the question of Slavery.

In my humble judgment, gentlemen, both parties who are so clamorous upon that question are in error. One contends that without an enactment of Congress preventing slavery the institution will take root in those territories—the other contending the unconstitutionality of any such act depriving them of moving their slaves thither. In my opinion, both are practically wrong, inasmuch as the question evidently settles itself. Slavery can never exist in those territories—the climate, the soil, and the industrial pursuits of the people all forbid it.

I am perhaps going too far, gentlemen, in expressing myself so freely upon public affairs on an occasion like this. But for your allusion to them in your letter to me, I should probably not have done so. My views on these questions are altogether conservative.

There is one point, however, on which I feel at liberty to express myself fully—I allude to the union of the States. This, gentlemen, is in my view paramount to all others. There is none of sufficient importance to be considered in connection with it. Under all circumstances and in every event I shall labor for its perpetuity. Let the storm come from what quarter it may, I shall be prepared to meet it and stand by our glorious confederacy.

[Here Mr. Clay arose to his full height, and became unusually animated, communicating the fire of his eloquence and enthusiasm to the entire audience, who gave vent to their feelings in the most deafening applause.]

Mr. Clay continued—I look upon the dissolution of the Union as being productive of every possible evil that could befall us as a nation. Our country would need no historian. The history of Greece would be her history. Entangling foreign alliances, internal commotions of every character, would speedily follow. Some daring military chieftain or chieftains would arise and play the part of a Philip or an Alexander. We should be involved in wars, wars, wars—wars, most bloody and devastating, would be entailed upon us. I trust in God, gentlemen, that such a time may never arrive; and my untiring efforts shall be directed against it.

Gentlemen, I have already said more than I intended, (here were many cries of go on! go on!) I hope you will receive these remarks as coming from my heart; and gentlemen, in conclusion, I thank you for your warm reception and kind attentions.

Mr. Clay was listened to throughout with profound attention, and his remarks frequently elicited enthusiastic applause.

The above speech written out from memory, is believed to be in substance what Mr. Clay said on the occasion, excepting that it falls short of the beauty and eloquence given to it by the distinguished author.

The New Minister from Great Britain.—The arrival of Sir Henry Bulwer, the newly appointed Minister from Great Britain to the United States, is awaited by some with the expectation that it will signalize the beginning of a serious controversy between the two Governments in relation to the Nicaragua question.—In other quarters, however, where better information, we should hope, prevails, the opinion is expressed quite confidently that the British ambassador comes with a conciliatory disposition and under instructions to approach the subject in dispute with the most friendly feelings.—"Sir Henry Bulwer, we apprehend," says the Liverpool Times, "will be empowered to settle the misunderstanding on any terms that may appear the best calculated to carry out the junction of the two oceans—a scheme which will require great energy and an enormous outlay."

To accomplish the junction of the two oceans is indeed the thing to be mainly regarded. The canal, when completed, will be open to the commerce of all nations alike; and in view of that important benefit to the world, the question of local sovereignty along the route of the work becomes a very small matter.—The only point to be guarded against is that no government shall have the right to make a monopoly of a route in which so many and such great interests are concerned. The contract which the State of Nicaragua has made with the American company is as liberal as could be desired. England can make no just complaints against the enforcement of it.

Clergymen Defeated.—The Rev. Dr. Winans, of Mississippi, and the Rev. Mr. Stewart, of Louisiana, were both candidates for Congress, at the recent elections in their respective States. Their defeat is considered a certain proof that the people deem it more important to keep good preachers at home than to send them to Congress.

The schr. Nancy, from Wiscasset, for Boston, went on shore at Plum Island on Monday last. It is supposed that all hands perished. Among the passengers were several females.

Danger of Using Chloroform.—A melancholy accident, which occurred recently in Glasgow, Scotland, from the use of Chloroform, is related by the London Medical Times. Dr. Adams, resident physician to the Clyde street hospital, having occasion to use chloroform, inhaled it himself, to try its strength, but without any serious consequences; repeating, however, this experiment, and incautiously increasing the dose, the effect was fatal: he fell back and immediately expired.

Awful Shipwreck and Suffering.—The English papers give detailed accounts of the shipwreck and suffering of the crew of the brig South Stockton, of New Castle. She was waterlogged at sea, and everything swept from the decks. The men now took to the tops, and made a cover of canvass around them, to save them as much as possible from the severity of the weather. In this state they remained 11 days without any subsistence, excepting a small quantity of water, when one of them died; they were under the necessity of eating a small portion of their companion.—They continued dropping one by one till they were all dead but Robert Hogg, chief mate, and Henry Leslie, second mate, who sustained themselves by eating small portions of their companions, and drinking their blood. They were in this deplorable situation for 25 days, when, on the 5th of November, the Helen Thompson succeeded in putting out a boat, and bringing the sufferers on board in a very exhausted state. Everything was done for them that prudence could suggest, and which would tend to their recovery. The chief mate recovered very fast, but the second mate still remains in a very poor state of health, having very sore hands and feet, from which he will take considerable time to recover.

Horrible Death.—On Sunday morning last, a free negro girl, named Sally Potts, came to her death in a shocking manner. On Friday night previous, about 11 o'clock, some one entered her house, and while she was asleep, saturated her clothes with spirits of turpentine, and then set her on fire. On awaking, she immediately rushed out of the house, and as one of the witnesses stated, in a blaze which reached to the eaves of a one story house. After great suffering she died, as above stated—a jury of inquest, after diligent labor of two days, returned a verdict in accordance with the above. No clue has as yet been found, leading to the discovery of the fiend who perpetrated the act.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Aurora.*

Curious Affair.—A female boarding school on the frontier of Poland, in the town of Kalisch, has been put under arrest for insurrectionary movements. It is announced to the highest tribunals at Warsaw, that there has been detected a dangerous political agitation among certain young girls, and they have appointed a special commission at Kalisch to look into the matter. About 40 of the pupils of the female seminary of Madame Fullerborn, a very large institution, have been brought up for examination, but nothing of any importance has yet been discovered; some patriotic songs, national poems and dances were taken into possession. The commission consists of a Russian colonel and several police officers.

Removal of Florida Indians.—Intelligence has been received at the Department in Washington, that Bowlegs and Sam Jones have appointed another consultation with General Twiggs at Fort Chok-ko-nek-la, on Pease creek, on the 15th December. The prevailing opinion is that the Seminoles have concluded to accept the offers of our Government, and emigrate to the West.

Heavy Damages.—Insecure Signs.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Daniel Moore obtained a verdict against George W. Watson, for damages sustained by the plaintiff by the falling, during a gust of wind, of a sign from the top of defendant's house, as the plaintiff was passing. Moore was so injured that his leg had to be amputated above the knee joint.—Verdict for plaintiff for $3,000, by consent of parties, Mr. Watson having from the first paid humane attention to the sufferer.

Capt. Orrick's Company.—The Westminster Carrollonian says that a letter from Joseph Webster, one of Capt. Orrick's company, dated at San Francisco, Sept. 28, says that their company has determined not to go to the mines, believing that more money can be realized by chopping and selling wood, which is worth $30 per cord, and was believed would raise to $50 during the winter. The company has realized about $5,000 above expenses, and all were in good spirits.

German Citizen Soldiers.—There must be some thousand German troops in New York city. Two or three companies of cavalry are composed entirely of German grocers who occupy corner stores everywhere. The Germans are generally soldiers, and having felt oppression at home, they are great republicans, and generally industrious and frugal citizens.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Laudanum Drinking is almost as common among the poorer classes in the English country towns, as opium eating is in China. In many towns, the chemists prepare a large pitcher of laudanum and water, which they deal in pennyworths or more, and which is swallowed with as much gusto as a dram.

A contemporary announcing the marriage of an editor, says he was always of the opinion that editors had just as good a right to starve some man's daughter as anybody else.

Unusual.—It is remarked as something unusual, that there is not, in the present House of Representatives, at Washington, a single member of the name of Smith. To balance this, however, there are no less than 5 Kings.

Progress of the Age!—An anti-slavery meeting at Oberlin, Ohio, is "full of joy at the declining state of American religion."

ASSESSMENTS FOR 1850.

IN pursuance of the Act of Assembly passed the 27th day of July, 1842, the following statement is hereby published by the Commissioners of Adams County; which exhibits the amount, description and value of the Real and Personal Property, Trades, Occupations & Professions, made taxable by the several Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth:

Attest—J. AUGHINBAUGH, *Clerk.* [Dec. 10—3t]

JACOB KING,
J. G. MORNINGSTAR,
J. MUSSELMAN, Jr., } *Commissioners of Adams County.*

Bor'h & Townships.	Amt. of Real Estate, 24 mills	Amt. of Real Estate, 3 mills State, 24 " County.	Amt. of Live Stock, 24 mills	Amt. of Live Stock, 3 mills State, 24 " County.	Money Matters, 24 mills	Money Matters, 3 mills State, 24 " County.	Dom'c Bank Stock, 24 mills County.	For'n Bank Stock, 3 mills State, 24 " County.	Prof. & Occupation, 24 mills County.	Prof. & Occ'n over $200, 1 per ct. State.	Prof. & Occ'n over $200, 2 per ct. State.	Salaries & Pm. over $300, 5 mills State.	Horses Furn. over $300, 5 mills State.	Carriages, 1 per ct. State, 24 mills County.	Tax on Watches.
Borough of Gettysburg,	182,406	3,963	75,800	16,310	50,500	4560	1300	900	1,365	$30 75					
Cumberland township,	252,653	15,342	12,087	2,910	9,205	450			2,055	2 75					
Germany	143,530	8,441	28,891	4,013	10,805	100			1,500	2 75					
Oxford	179,060	6,580	68,704	154	7,855	50			1,415	1 00					
Huntington	219,565	13,634	34,341	950	11,721				2,207	5 00	60				
Latimore	138,741	10,425	20,427		1,700				1,878		300				
Hamiltonban	260,412	13,955	16,896		900				1,915		300				
Liberty	131,921	8,273	16,752		729				1,475						
Hamilton	153,310	9,031	46,696		540				1,175						
Menallen	200,578	21,279	26,507		800				1,105						
Straban	216,455	17,667	35,711		1,513				2,010						
Franklin	224,348	22,386	26,775		200				1,564						
Conowago	201,224	8,418	36,320		966				1,420						
Tyrone	142,713	9,464	21,819		600				1,175						
Mounjoy	163,189	10,662	34,938		1,300				1,564						
Mountpleasant	258,209	16,498	27,599		200				2,010						
Reading	214,543	14,216	34,938						1,564						
Berwick	99,900	4,352	20,766						680						
Freedom	82,139	6,173	14,581	225					739						
Union	207,633	5,027	22,265	1,500					937						
	3792,809	231,856	601,715	47,802	1104	218,145	5259	1300	1580	34,963	$30	$54	50	50	50

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	-	4 75 to	4 87
Wheat,	-	1 00 to	1 02
Rye,	-	55 to	56
Corn,	-	55 to	60
Oats,	-	30 to	32
Beef Cattle,	-	4 00 to	6 25

TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his Property, situated on South Baltimore-street, Gettysburg. The property consists of a



Brick Dwelling-House,

and Garden Lot, and a small Barn, and 1 Acre & 89 Perches of Land. The house is large and commodious, attached to which is a well of water, a cistern, smoke-house, and milk-house. A number of choice Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c. is on the Lot.

Any person wishing to see the property, will please call on MOSES M'CLEAN, Esq. who will show the same, and make known the terms, which will be easy and accommodating.

☞If the Property is not sold before the 1st of January, it will then be for Rent from the 1st of April next.

JAMES C. WATSON.
Dec. 3. tf

COLLECTORS, TAKE NOTICE.

THE Collectors of Taxes in the different Townships of Adams County, are hereby notified that they will be required to settle up their duplicates on or before *Tuesday the 1st day of January next*—on which day the Commissioners will meet at their office to give the necessary exonerations.

JACOB KING,
J. G. MORNINGSTAR,
JOHN MUSSELMAN, Jr. } *Comm'rs.*

Attest—J. AUGHINBAUGH, *Clerk.*
Dec. 3. td

NOTICE.

THE account of JOHN N. GRAFT, one of the Trustees of GEORGE GILLILAND, a Lunatic, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and said Court has appointed Thursday the 27th of December, inst., for the hearing and confirmation of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

JOHN PICKING, PROTH'Y.
Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 3, 1849. } tc

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

NEW ARRIVAL!

Plaid Long Shawls, at		$7 50
"	"	5 50
Bay State	"	5 00

and from that down. Also, a fine lot of *Cashmeres* Ladies, call at KURTZ's Corner before purchasing elsewhere.
Dec. 3. tf

NOTICE.

GEORGE ARNOLD has purchased the entire right of **Powell's Patent Clover Huller and Cleaning Machine,** for the Townships of *Germany* and *Mountjoy.*
Gettysburg, Nov. 26. tf

NOTICE.

Estate of John Hartzell, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN HARTZELL, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Butler township, he hereby gives notice to all those indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

GEO. J. HARTZELL, *Adm'r.*
Nov. 5. 6t

DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER, is one of the most common, as well as the most formidable diseases known to American physicians. It has in no sense failed to attract the closest attention from the Faculty in all quarters of the Union. Still, however, thousands annually perish, and thousands more are made to feel life burdensome by this disease.—The proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills feel confident that they offer to the afflicted a remedy which time has tested, and has never failed of success when a fair trial has been given it. Call and purchase a box.

For sale by
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg;
GALBRAITH & KNOUSS, Arendtsville;
JOHN M'KNIGHT, Bendersville;
JACOB S. HOLLINGER, Heidlersburg;
HOLTZINGER & FERREE, York Springs;
JACOB AULABAUGH, Hampton;
J. S. HILDEBRAND, East Berlin;
H. SHRIVER, Littlestown.
Dec. 10. 1y

MARRIED,

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Dr. Baugher, Mr. JAMES WAUGH, to Miss MARY C. HOFFMAN—both of Cumberland township.

In York, on the 25th of August last, by the Rev. James Bowen, Mr. ROBERT D. ARMOR, of this place, to Miss ADELIA M. ARMOUR, of Baltimore.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Sechler, Mr. SOLOMON SCHWARTZ, to Miss MARGARETTA BARNHOAR—both of this county.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. S. Gutelius, Mr. JOHN SHEELY, (merchant,) to Miss MARGARETTA ANN, daughter of Mr. John Sacks—all of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JACOB SHEELY, to Miss LUCINDA ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. George Fieser—all of this county.

On the 30th of October, by the Rev. J. N. Burket, S. ADDISON IRVIN, Esq., Counsellor at law, of Oregon, Ogle county, Ill., (formerly of this county,) to Miss MATILDA M. MOLLER, of Ogle county, Ill.

The Kansas Indians.—The interpreter of a chief and several braves of the Kansas tribe, who were passing through this place on their way to Washington, to have a talk with their great white father, General Taylor, ran off with all their money, leaving them ignorant of our language, and totally destitute, in our midst. They spent last night in the watch house, as they had no other place to shelter them, and are in a state of destitution, which appeals strongly to the feelings of our charitable citizens. We understand that General Morehead has offered them a passage gratuitously to Brownsville, and a small sum would take them to Washington.—*Pittsburg Gaz.*

Affairs in Mexico.—Affairs are quiet in Mexico, under the popular Administration of Herrera, or rather of his Secretary of war, Arista. The people have grown sick of wars and revolutions, and pronunciamentos have lost their charms. Several small efforts have been made at revolutions, but they signally failed, by the energy and promptitude of Arista, who is daily acquiring a popularity which will, no doubt, secure him the succession to the Presidency. The friends of Santa Anna, who have been endeavoring to create a sentiment in his favor, have encountered insurmountable obstacles in the popularity and vigor of Arista. It is the opinion that Santa Anna can never resume in Mexico the position he once occupied.

Reward of Gallantry.—The Cincinnati Times says: On a recent trip of the Ben Franklin from Louisville to Cincinnati, she landed at Westport to put off a young German girl and her father, who was old and decrepit. As they were walking the plank the girl became giddy and fell into the river. Cardinal Byington, who was going on shore with them, without hesitation jumped in after her, and her father did the same. The father, instead of lending her any aid, would have been drowned but for the exertions of Mr. Killum, the mate, and one of the firemen of the boat, who got the yawl down in time to save him. In the fullness of the old man's heart, he offered his daughter in marriage to either Cardinal or the mate; but, as they both happened to be married men, they were compelled to decline the generous offer.

Dr. Parkman was one of the most liberal founders of the Massachusetts Medical College. He gave the land to the value of $10,000, on which it stands, and had the Professorship of Surgery named after him. It seems almost incredible that he should meet with assassination in that same institution at the hands of one of its professors.

The Domestic Ant is said to have increased in London to so great an extent as to have engaged the attention of the scientific in schemes for its destruction. It has also spread to a considerable extent in Philadelphia.

Four ships recently started from Liverpool together, and arrived off N. York together, having never lost sight of one another during the passage.

Printing of every description,
Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

WILL be exposed to sale by public outcry, on the premises,

On Saturday the 22d of December, inst.

THAT DESIRABLE

PLANTATION,

Or, Tract of Land,

late the Estate of WM. SPANGLER, deceased, situate in Freedom township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James Bigham, John Hoffman and others, containing about

100 ACRES, more or less,



on which are erected a two-story

Stone Dwelling-house,

and Stone Kitchen,

a Stone and Frame BANK BARN, and other Out-buildings, with an excellent spring of water near the door. The buildings are nearly new, and the Farm is in a good state of improvement. There is a sufficient quantity of Timber on the Tract, and a good proportion of excellent Meadow ground.

Persons desirous of purchasing, will please call on JACOB MYERS, Esq. or on the Widow and Heirs living on the premises.

☞Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, when terms of sale will be made known and attendance given by THE HEIRS.

—ALSO—

By order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be offered at Public Sale, at the same time and place, all the interest of SOPHIA SPANGLER, a minor child of William Spangler, deceased, in the lands and premises above described—being the one undivided Eighth part of the same.

☞Persons desirous of viewing the premises, will please call on the subscriber, living near the same, previous to the day of sale.—Due attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JAMES BIGHAM,
Guardian of Sophia Spangler.

Dec. 3. ts

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises,

On Saturday the 22d of December next,

the Real Estate of JOHN ECKENRODE, sen. late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, consisting of a

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in said township, adjoining lands of David Deatrick, Heirs of George Wolford, deceased, and others, containing

15 Acres, more or less.

The improvements are a two-story



Log Dwelling House,

Frame Weather-boarded STABLE, a spring near the house, and a Young ORCHARD. There is a portion of the land in good Meadow. The public road from Comfort's Tavern to the Baltimore Turnpike at White Run Bridge, passes by said Lot.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.—Attendance given and terms made known by

HENRY ECKENRODE, *Adm'r.*

By the Court—H. DENWIDDIE, *Clerk.*

Nov. 26. ts

FARM FOR SALE.

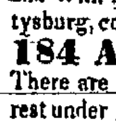
THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, on advantageous terms,

A FARM,

situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert Sheckly, Wm. Bailey and Wm. Hamilton, within three miles of Gettysburg, containing

184 Acres and 91 Perches.

There are about 50 Acres of Woodland, and the rest under good cultivation. There are two



DWELLING HOUSES

on the Farm, a double LOG BARN, newly covered, with sheds around it, two wells of water, with a pump in one of them; a sufficient quantity of Fruit Trees, such as Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry. There is Meadow sufficient to make 40 or 50 tons of Hay yearly. About 1500 bushels of Lime have been put on the Farm, and about 2000 Chestnut rails.

This would suit to be divided into two Tracts, both of clear and wood land.

Any person wishing to purchase, will be shown the Farm, by Abraham Trostle, residing thereon.

GEO. TROSTLE.

Aug. 27. tf

EAGLE HOTEL,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

[FORMERLY KEPT BY JAS. A. THOMPSON]

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of the large and conveniently located Hotel, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Pa., for a number of years under the care of JAMES A. THOMPSON, Esq., and widely and favorably known to the Travelling Public, as the stopping place of the Mail Stages to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Frederick, and the intermediate towns. The house has been thoroughly repaired and re-furnished, and nothing will be left undone in the effort to sustain the high character of the House and render it worthy of the patronage of the Travelling Public.

The services of attentive Servants and careful Hostlers have been secured, and every requisite convenience will be guarantied to all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage.

JOHN L. TATE.

Oct. 15. tf

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber on the South Mountain, on the 1st of October, a Stray



HEIFER,

about a white and brown color about two years old. The owner is requested to come, prove property and take her away.

DAVID NEWMAN.

Franklin township, Nov. [illegible] tf

MACKEREL, SHAD, SALMON, HERRINGS, PORK, HAMS & SIDES, SHOULDERS, LARD & CHEESE,	Constantly on hand and for sale by **J. PALMER & Co.,** Market Street Wharf PHILADELPHIA. Sept. 10. [illegible]

FRESH ARRIVAL.—Just received superior Fresh MACKEREL, N. E. CHEESE, LARD & SPERM OIL, G. A. & Fine SALT, at reduced prices, for sale by

Oct. 29. J. M. STEVENSON.

THEY'VE COME!!
NEW STORE & NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has OPENED A STORE on the South-east corner of the Diamond (the building lately used as a Hotel,) where can be found a *FULL AND COMPLETE* assortment of

DRY GOODS,

For the Fall and Winter Trade,

SUCH AS

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Satinets, Vestings, Cords, Silks, Mouslin de Laines, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Calicoes, Muslins, Plaid Linsey, Shawls,

Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Ribbons, Fringes, Laces, Edgings, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Groceries, Queensware,

BOOTS, SHOES,

Cloth and Glazed CAPS, &c. &c.

As it would require too much time to enumerate all the names and varieties of Goods in an advertisement, we say to all, you will be welcomed at any time, to call and give a thorough examination, as it will afford us great pleasure in showing what we have.

☞COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods.

☞By strict attention to business, and a desire to give satisfaction, I hope to merit and receive a share of patronage of the public generally.

A. B. KURTZ.

Gettysburg, Sept. 17. tf

LATEST ARRIVAL!
Great Slaughter of High Prices!

THE TOWN IN COMMOTION!

NOBODY KILLED BUT SEVERAL BADLY WOUNDED!

A. ARNOLD

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has just arrived from the cities of Philadelphia and New York, with a large stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Which he is determined to sell *lower* than any Store in the County. His stock comprises almost every thing that is New and Fashionable in the Eastern markets, to wit:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets,

Tweeds, Ky. Jeans, Velvet Cords, Vesting, Satin do., Nankin, Prints, (a large stock,) Ginghams, Alpacas, Silks, Mouseline de Laines, Plain Jaconets, Barred do., Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk do., Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls,

and a great many articles too numerous to mention.—ALSO,

Groceries, Queensware, &c.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves, as I am determined to undersell any store in the County.

ABRAHAM ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Oct. 8. tf

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

THE subscriber, determined to retire from business, offers his

ENTIRE STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, &c.

to his customers, and the public generally, from this date, *at prices to suit, without regard to cost.* His assortment is full, Goods fresh, and will be sold LOWER than they can be had elsewhere in the County. The public will do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity.

☞A few barrels No. 1 fresh HERRING, best quality, at $5 per barrel, and 12½ cts per dozen. JOHN M. STEVENSON.

Sept. 3. tf

THE
WHY'S & WHEREFORE'S.

THESE are the times in which men look for the doings of the world and general information to the Press, which is, by-the-by, the true path finder for business men; as well as those who wish to make every Penny count most for themselves. This being the order of the day, the undersigned wishes to keep with the current, and at the same time give the reader a good hint which path to travel to make his money count most. A few good reasons will satisfy the reader at once why it is that the undersigned will and can sell any gentleman a suit of Ready made Clothing, from the commonest every day suit, to a fine Sunday and superfine wedding suit, cheaper than any other establishment. In the first place, then, he is able to sell cheaper than other establishments, because he is well acquainted with his business. He buys and sells for Cash, and knows when and where and how to purchase his goods. "Goods well bought are half sold." Even if he had no advantages over any one in his line of business, he can still undersell them, because he requires no large profits to make up for large expenses. He attends to his business himself, and therefore incurs but small expenses, comparatively speaking, in carrying on the same. He sells his Goods for Cash, and, therefore requires no large profits to make up for loss sustained by credit sales. No one will doubt that the Cash and One-price system together with small profits, is the best mode of dealing and most advantageous to the purchaser. If any one doubts this, he will be convinced of its truth by calling at the

Clothing & Variety Store,

opposite the Bank, where he will find a large assortment of all kinds of Ready made Clothing for men's and boys wear together with every article in his line of business—Cloaks, Over Coats, frock, sack, business and dress Coats, Pants and Vests of all descriptions, Woolen Undershirts and Drawers, all kinds of Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Silk Gloves and Stockings, Wrappers, Caps, Hats, together with some fancy articles—Jewelry, Pistols, Knives, [illegible] Six shooters [illegible] will with pleasure exhibit for examination to those who call [illegible] prices as will satisfy every one that this is the place to buy Fall and Winter Clothing. You will be asked but one price, with but a very small profit. The subscriber takes this occasion to tender to the public his thanks for the liberal patronage which he has thus far received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. Also for sale a very good and nearly new ROCKAWAY BUGGY with standing top and a second handed Buggy, which will be disposed of very low for cash.

MARCUS SAMSON.

Gettysburg, Oct. [illegible]

NEW
HARDWARE AND GROCERY STORE.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally that he has opened a NEW

Hardware and Grocery Store,

in Gettysburg, at M'Clellan's Corner, where can be found a general assortment of every thing in his line. Having examined both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, he is enabled to offer his goods at reduced prices, and can confidently assure them that they can be purchased lower than they have ever been sold before. His stock consists of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

such as Nails, Cross cut Saws, Planes and Bits, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chisels of every description, Rasps and Files, Saddlery of all varieties, Shoemakers Lasts and Tools, Morocco Leather and Linings, Shovels, Forks, and a general assortment of

Table Cutlery & Pocket Knives;

in short, every article belonging to that branch of business. Also a complete assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OILS & DYE STUFFS,

and a large, full and general assortment of

Groceries, Fish & Cedar Ware,

all of which he has selected with great care and purchased on the very best terms, thus enabling him to sell at such prices as will give entire satisfaction. He solicits and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the community to receive the patronage of the public.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 17. tf

NEW GOODS!

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just returned from Philadelphia, and is now opening a large

STOCK OF FRESH GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE CHEAP

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets,

Cords, Jeans, Silks, M. de Laines, Alpacas, Mode Colors, Black and Fancy do., Calicoes, Ginghams, Merinoes, English and French Striped Plaid and Plain Cashmeres, Ribbons, Flannels, Blankets, Queensware, &c., &c.,

All of which have been purchased in Philadelphia on the very best terms, and will be sold as cheap as any other establishment can offer them. Please call, examine and judge for yourselves.

P. S. COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

☞A lot of **STOVES** on hand, which will be sold cheap.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Sept. 24. tf

Fancy Furs, Muffs, Boas & Tippets.

David H. Solis,

(*Successor to Solis, Brothers.*)

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER

of every description of

FURS,

HAVING just returned from Europe, with a select stock of FURS, is now *manufacturing* them in a very *superior style,* and trimming them in the *most elegant* manner, and would invite the *attention* of MERCHANTS and OTHERS, to his *superior* and *extensive assortment,* which, as he MANUFACTURES as well as IMPORTS, he is enabled to offer at such prices as few houses in the United States can compete with.

DAVID H. SOLIS,

86 Arch (Mulberry) Street, 6 doors below 3d st.

☞Next to Louden & Co's Family Medicine Store.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20. 6m

☞Store always closed on Saturdays.

**The highest Cash price paid for shipping Furs.

PURE FRESH COD LIVER OIL.

THIS new and valuable Medicine, now used by the medical profession with such astonishing efficacy in the cure of

Pulmonary Consumption, Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, General Debility, Complaints of the Kidneys, &c., &c., is prepared from the Liver of the COD FISH for medicinal use, expressly for our sales.

—(*Extract from the London Medical Journal.*)—

"C. J. B. Williams, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of Medicine in University College, London, Consulting Physician to the Hospital for consumption, &c., says: I have prescribed the Oil in above four hundred cases of tuberculous disease of the Lungs, in different stages, which have been under my care the last two years and a half. In the large number of cases, 200 out of 234, its use was followed by marked and unequivocal improvement, varying in degree in different cases, from a temporary retardation of the progress of the disease and a mitigation of distressing symptoms, up to a more or less complete restoration to apparent health.

"The effect of the Cod Liver Oil in most of these cases was very remarkable. Even in a few days the cough was mitigated, the expectoration diminished in quantity and opacity, the night sweats ceased, the pulse became slower and of better volume, and the appetite, flesh and strength were gradually improved.

"In conclusion I repeat that the pure fresh oil from the Liver of the Cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent, medicinal dietetic or regimenal, that has yet been employed."

As we have made arrangements to procure the Cod Liver Oil fresh from head quarters, it can now be had chemically pure by the single bottle or in boxes of one dozen each.

Its wonderful efficacy has induced numerous *spurious imitations.* As its success depends entirely upon its purity, too much care cannot be used in procuring it genuine.

Every bottle having on it our written signature may be depended upon as genuine.

Pamphlets containing an analysis of the Oil, with notices of it from Medical Journals, will be sent to those who address us free of postage.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.

Wholesale Druggists and Chemists,

[illegible]

Oct. [illegible] [illegible]m

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

LATELY from Pittsburg designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence and to pursue there the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father JOHN REED, Esq., of Carlisle to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He [illegible] Office [illegible] Square, [illegible]

Apr[illegible] [illegible]

THE TWO EXTREMES
PROVIDED FOR!



HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES.

William W. Paxton

HAS commenced the BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS, with HATS & CAPS, and has now on hand a large and complete assortment of

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

of every description, suitable for men, women and children, which he will sell at low prices for good pay. Call and examine the stock of Goods.

It is not necessary to describe minutely, for—Remember that every article which can make the head and feet comfortable and handsome, in all seasons of the year, can be had at his Store, two doors below the Post-office.

☞Very superior *New York & Philadelphia Silk and Beaver HATS* constantly on hand.

Gettysburg, Oct. 15. tf

TAILORING.



E. & R. MARTIN,

AT THE OLD STAND,

North-west Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, tender their thanks to their customers for past favors, and respectfully inform the public that they continue to **Cut & Make all Garments,** in the best manner and on reasonable terms. The Cutting done as heretofore, by ROBERT MARTIN. Fashions regularly received, and every effort made to secure a good fit and substantial sewing. The subscribers hope, by their long experience in the business, and renewed efforts to please, to merit and receive a continuance of the public patronage.

☞The *Fall and Winter Fashions* have just been received from the City.

E. & R. MARTIN.

☞All kinds of *Country Produce* taken in exchange for work.

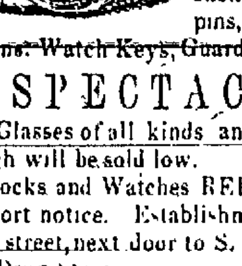
WANTED, *immediately*—A JOURNEYMAN TAILOR. Also, an APPRENTICE to learn the Tailoring business—one from the country would be preferred.

E. & R. MARTIN.

Oct. 22. tf

FRESH ARRIVAL.
CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of



CLOCKS

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breastpins, Ear Rings, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c. &c. ALSO,

SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.

July 31. tf

SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS.

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS!!

The Envy of all Pill Manufacturers

BECAUSE they are safer, better and more efficacious than any others; and because the public will take no others if they can obtain them.

500,000 BOXES

have been sold annually for the last five years.

YOUNG AND OLD, MALE AND FEMALE, can always take them with equal safety, without fear.

IF PILLS BE NECESSARY for purging and cleansing the Stomach and Bowels, and purifying the Blood and fluids of the body, take no others—for no other pills produce those combined effects, or contain Sarsaparilla in them.

Eat, Drink, and Live as Usual,

and pursue your usual occupation whilst taking them, without fear of taking cold, during all kinds of weather.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

are wagered that more GENUINE CERTIFICATES from Physicians, Clergymen, Members of Congress and respectable citizens can be produced of their efficacy than of any others, and TEN DOLLARS will be forfeited in every instance where ONE Box will not do more good than Two Boxes of any others.

Forty Pills are in a Box!!

and sold at TWENTY FIVE CENTS A BOX, with directions and much wholesome advice accompanying each Box.

They have no taste or unpleasant smell,
Free from dust or powder of any kind,
Do not gripe the Stomach or bowels,
Produce no sickness, vomiting or bad feelings.
THEY ARE [illegible] TIMES.
And adapted to most diseases common to mankind.

No one having once taken them will be willing afterwards to take any others, because they always do good, and if they do not then no others will.

Dr. N. B. Leidy, the Proprietor and Manufacturer, [illegible] Druggist, Chemist and Physician, of fifteen years experience [illegible] Graduate [illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible] New York [illegible] several Medical Institutions of London [illegible]

[illegible] Depot, Dr. Leidy's [illegible] No. 114 North FOURTH ST. [illegible] and sold wholesale and retail by S. H. Buehler [illegible] Gettysburg, Morris & Co. York [illegible] Co. Hanover [illegible] Dr. Hays [illegible] Chambersburg, H. A. Stevenson & Dr. Hays [illegible] W. W. [illegible] [illegible] Petersburg [illegible] J. Martin, Oxford; W. Wolf, East Berlin; J. Brinkerhoff, Mummasburg; J. Burkholder, Bendersville; J. Yarbrough, Hampton; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; H. Shriver, Littlestown; and most Storekeepers and Druggists in the United States.

Nov. 26. 1y

LAST NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby notifies those who know themselves to be indebted to him over a certain length of time of money, and respectfully requests such to make payment as soon as possible.

T. WARREN.

Oct. [illegible] tf

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Thursday the 27th day of December next, viz:*

The first and final account of Abraham Fisher, Guardian of his minor children Susanna Maria Fisher, (now Weaver) Juliana Elizabeth Fisher, (now Wilkeson) Samuel Fisher, Abraham Fisher, Isaac Fisher and Catharine Fisher, (now Snyder.)

The first account of David Wortz, Administrator of the estate of George Wortz, deceased.

The first account of Robert B. Taylor, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of George Taylor, sen., deceased.

The first account of George Kepler, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Kuntz, deceased.

The fourth and final account of William Albright, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Daniel Eyster, deceased.

The first account of Jesse Waltman, Administrator of the estate of Eve Eyster, deceased.

The first account of John Ploutz, Executor of the last will and testament of Rev. David Ploutz, deceased.

The first account of Frederick S. Bowers and Abraham Bowers, Administrators of the estate of Daniel Bowers, deceased.

The first and final account of Hugh Denwiddie, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Black, deceased.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, REGISTER.

Register's Office Gettysburg, Nov. 26, 1849. tc



Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between *PHILADELPHIA AND YORK,* for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandize generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

☞All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, *Agent.*

Warehouse in York, at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 20. tf

MYERS' LIQUID CURE,

A positive and never-failing Remedy for

PILES,

Whether Internal, External, Blind or Bleeding, *Scrofula, White Swellings, Ulcers, and Ulcerated Sore Throat, Canker Sore Mouth, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Diseases,*

Mercurial Affections, &c.

Also for

Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, &c.

We feel justified in proclaiming

THE FACT TO THE WORLD

that of all medicines ever brought before the Public, NONE have ever been more beneficial to afflicted humanity than "*Myers' Liquid Cure.*" We know that this is saying a great deal, but if we were to write *Volumes,* we could not say too much in praise of this

Health restoring, Life prolonging Remedy.

Hundreds, nay thousands, bless the happy hour when first they were made acquainted with its transcendent virtue; and our present purpose is to inform other thousands, how and where they may obtain that relief, which they perhaps, have long sought for in vain.

The superior excellence of this preparation over all other medicines for the speedy and permanent cure of

PILES,

is well known to all who have tested it. It has been proved in thousands of instances, and has

NEVER FAILED

to cure the

MOST OBSTINATE CASES,

and we are confident it

NEVER WILL FAIL

if used a proper length of time according to directions. As a proof of our entire confidence in its efficacy, we assure all purchasers that, if after a proper trial, it prove ineffectual, *the Money paid for it will be returned.*

"The "Liquid Cure" is an effectual Remedy for *Ringworms, Biles, Pimples, Barbers' Itch, Frosted Limbs, Chilblains, Salt Rheum, Musquito Bites, Stings of Poisonous Insects, &c.* and for Cutaneous Diseases of every description.

It is both safe and effectual for

RHEUMATISM,

giving immediate and permanent relief.

No preparation now before the public can surpass the excellence of the "Liquid Cure" for *Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, &c.* Its effects as a

REAL PAIN KILLER are MAGICAL.

Every Family in the Land

should provide themselves with this Invaluable Preparation, the cheapness of which places it within the reach of all.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

Pamphlets containing copies of certificates from those who have tested the "Liquid Cure," may be had *Gratis* of our authorized agents.

"Myers' Liquid Cure" is prepared only by

JEROME & CO.,

2 [illegible] *New York.*

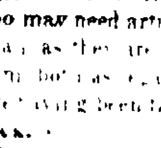
☞For Sale by KELLER KURTZ, General Agent for Adams county.

July 30. 6m

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

E. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, *Sign of the Indian King,* on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Vaise House, [illegible] successors of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of



Wines, Brandies, Gins

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

E. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are [illegible] prices, and [illegible] [illegible] selection of their stock.

York, Feb. [illegible] [illegible]

J. M. STEVENSON [illegible] COUNTRY [illegible] Long [illegible] Call and see.

[illegible]

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles &c. of all sizes; also, *STOVES* of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight, and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAYS.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRESHING MACHINES,

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters; the renowned Seyler Ploughs, also Woodcock's and Withrow's; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made.

☞Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

☞Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 8. tf

THE GREAT CHINA STORE
OF PHILADELPHIA.

THANKFUL to the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity for their increased custom, we again request their company to view our *large and splendid assortment of*

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE.

Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, and single pieces, either of Glass, China or Stone Ware, sold in quantities to suit purchasers, for less than they can be had elsewhere—

IN FACT AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH

BRITANNIA METAL GOODS,

in greater variety than ever before offered in the city.

FANCY CHINA in great variety very cheap.

☞We would invite any person visiting the city to call and *see us*—they will at least be pleased to walk around our beautiful store, and to view the finest China *and the cheapest* the world produces.

Very respectfully,

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,

No. 219 Chesnut Street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17. 1y

M'Allister's Ointment.

Containing no Mercury, or other Mineral.

M'ALLISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, has been well tested, during the last sixteen years, and more than ONE MILLION BOXES having been sold within the last four years, shows how fast it is coming into *public favor;* it may be said, *truly,* this is "THE FAMILY FRIEND," it may be used with *perfect safety.* If MOTHERS and NURSES knew its value, in cases of *Swollen* or *Sore Breasts,* they would always apply it. In such cases, if used freely, and according to the directions, it gives relief in a very few hours.

BURNS.—It is one of the best things in the world for Burns.

PILES.—Thousands are yearly cured by this Ointment. It never fails in giving relief for the Piles.

Around the Box are Directions for using M'Allister's Ointment for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetter, Chilblain, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Quincy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Pains, Disease of the Spine, Head Ache, Asthma, Deafness, Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c., Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Croup, Swelled or Broken Breast, Tooth Ache, Ague in the Face, &c., &c.

☞This Ointment is good for any part of the body or limbs when inflamed. In some cases it should be applied often.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James M'Allister is written with a pen upon every label.

For sale by my Agents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

JAMES M'ALLISTER,

Sole Proprietor of the above Medicine.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE removed to 28 North Third street, Philadelphia.

☞PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

AGENTS.—S. S. FORNEY, Gettysburg; Joseph R. Henry, Abbottstown; Motter & Rowe, Emmitsburg; J. W. Schmidt, Hanover; C. A. Morris & Co., York; L. Denig, Chambersburg.

June 18. 1y

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors respectfully informs the public that he continues the *COACH MAKING BUSINESS,* in all its various branches at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,
Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber purchased from JOHN C. BOYER of Menallen township on the [illegible] of August last the following property and has loaned the same to him subject to be reclaimed at any time, to wit:—One horse, a wagon, [illegible] sets of gears, [illegible] bridles, [illegible] collars, [illegible] yearling calves, 3 tons of hay, a lot of corn fodder, a quantity of corn, wheat, rye and oats, grain in the ground, a pair of wood ladders, boarded, a pair of hay boards, dung forks, pitchforks, jack screw, sleigh, sled and all other farming utensils. All persons are notified not to disturb said property on account of claims against said Boyer.

SAMUEL DELAP.

Nov. 26, 1849. 3t

SILKS.

NOW opening a splendid assortment of those rich CHANGEABLE SILKS, &c. the cost [illegible] Chameleon Stripe Armure, Satin De Chene, besides a great variety of BLACK SILKS, which will be sold *per cent cheap* [illegible] establishment in town.

K. B. KURTZ.

[illegible]